

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 OCTOBER 1983

Iran-Iraq Conflict

France has not yet delivered the five Super Etendards promised to Iraq but "in principle they will be delivered before the end of the month," Iraqi President Saddam Husayn announced at a press conference reported by AFP. Ascribing the delay in the aircrafts' arrival to U.S. and British pressure on France, Saddam Husayn said Iraq will be "concerned for France's independence" if such pressure causes further delays. Any Iranian move to blockade the Strait of Hormuz would be "an act of folly" and "flagrant blackmail," he said, and it would be a "catastrophe" for the West if it submits to the Iranian threat. Meanwhile, Iraqi transport aircraft have arrived in France to load sophisticated weapons including Roland antitank missiles, Exocets, special types of bombs, flight simulators for Iraqi pilots, and spare parts for Super Etendards, Paris radio reported.

Lebanon

Security Situation — A U.S. Marine was killed and another was wounded by sniper fire on 14 October, Beirut radio announced. A Marine was wounded by a handgrenade attack the previous evening, according to the radio. Meanwhile, clashes in the northern city of Tripoli stopped after 3 consecutive days of fighting during which over 75 people were killed, the radio reported. North Lebanon Voice of Palestine radio indicated that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was instrumental in arranging a cease-fire, noting that 'Arafat held contacts with the leaders of the warring factions and personally supervised a joint force sent to disengage the gunmen. Earlier, fierce fighting had resumed in the city when the Islamic Unification Movement's militia advanced toward the headquarters of the Communist Party and the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. In a separate development, the French defense minister disclosed in Paris that French aircraft have been subjected to fire from SAM-6 batteries while overflying Lebanon, AFP reported.

Dialogue, Security Committees — After a 6-hour meeting in Beirut, the Preparatory Committee announced in a statement broadcast by Beirut radio that it had reached full agreement on the "basic subjects" to be considered by the National Dialogue Committee on 20 October. President Amin al-Jumayyil's representative on the Preparatory Committee, who chaired the proceedings, subsequently described the meeting as an important and fundamental step toward national reconciliation, according to the radio. Meanwhile, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri declared that his representative will boycott meetings of the Security Arrangements Committee until the settlement of "pending matters," Beirut radio reported. The National Salvation Front expressed solidarity with Amal's stance and, consequently, the committee did not meet on 14 October, according to the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio. Nevertheless, all sides at the 13 October meeting agreed on the need to adhere to the cease-fire, Beirut radio noted.

Syria

Missiles Tested — The Syrian Army launched surface-to-surface missiles during a live ammunition exercise, Damascus radio reported.

Commentary on Lebanon — The U.S. and NATO forces must "pack up and leave" Lebanon because their presence in the country is "no less threatening" to its security and unity than that of the IDF, Damascus radio declared in a commentary on Lebanon.

PLO Affairs

Colonel Sa'id Musa Muragha, one of the Fatah dissident leaders, has again called for a Fatah general conference to resolve Fatah's internal differences, SANA reported. Meanwhile, the Amman weekly *Akhbar al-Ushu'* announced that recent Arab mediation efforts will lead to a reconciliation conference of Fatah leaders. Nevertheless, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio criticized a statement issued by the PLO Central Council's Reconciliation Committee, asserting that the committee's proposed solution shows "bias in favor of one party." The committee statement, which was published by the Amman daily *Ar-Ra'y*, called for an end to the fighting between Palestinians, the return of fighters to their original bases, and an end to propaganda campaigns against Syria and in the Palestinian arena. The statement also stressed that Palestinian legitimacy is not personally or individually linked with the PLO leadership. In London, a PLO official cited by the magazine *Al-Majallah* disclosed that the PLO leadership has decided to transfer its permanent headquarters to Tripoli in Lebanon, KUNA reported.

Israel

Finance Minister Yoram Aridor announced in a statement broadcast by IDF radio that he intends to resign from the Cabinet and has submitted a letter of resignation to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. He said his resignation was prompted by the realization that it would not be possible to carry out his comprehensive economic policy. In a Jerusalem television interview, Prime Minister Shamir said Aridor's proposal for the "dollarization" of the Israeli economy is unrealistic and "does not exist" because the Cabinet has never discussed it and does not intend to do so. Shamir added that he will appoint a new finance minister as soon as possible after consulting his colleagues. The prime minister also indicated that the publication of the dollarization proposal was only partially responsible for Aridor's resignation. IDF radio reported earlier that Liberal Party ministers had decided to threaten to resign unless the finance minister resigned in response to his failure to manage the economy. Aridor's plan to link the economy to the dollar provided for salaries and the state budget to be quoted in dollars and for the

dollar to become legal tender in Israel, Jerusalem radio reported citing *Yedi'ot Aharonot*. Aridor confirmed the "main points" of the paper's report in an interview with the radio and claimed that if coupled with budget cuts and devaluation, the dollarization plan could solve Israel's balance of payments, inflation, and budget problems. However, the governor of the Bank of Israel opposed the proposal and the only other Cabinet minister who expressed confidence in it was Minister Without Portfolio Ariel Sharon, according to the radio.

Egypt

Commentary on Israel — Cairo radio sharply criticized Israel's policies toward the Arabs, asserting that Egypt condemns and rejects the settlement policies, the annexation of the Golan Heights, and the military attacks on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and in Lebanon. The Israelis will make a big mistake if they imagine that the Egyptians can ignore any Arab right, the commentary stressed.

Abu Ghazalah on Aid, Arms — The United States has promised to give Egypt the \$1.3 billion military aid as a nonrepayable grant starting in 1984-85, Defense Minister Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah disclosed in a recent statement to Egyptian television reported by the Cairo paper *Al-Akhbar*. Regarding Egypt's own arms industry, he said work is under way to manufacture tanks, and prototype testing is scheduled for 1984.

Sudan

The government will maintain the rights and freedom of non-Muslims but it will not allow any destabilization of Sudan's national unity and will not allow incitement of religious conflicts, President Ja'far Numayri stated in a speech reported by SUNA. He stressed his determination to adhere to Islamic law in ruling the country.

Jordan

A public security guard was wounded when a bomb was hurled from a car at a public security guards barracks in Jabal 'Amman, an Interior Ministry official announced in a statement broadcast by Amman radio.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Egyptian President Husni Mubarak will make an official visit to Iraq in the near future, AFP reported citing the Doha paper *Ar-Rayah*. In another development, the Jordanian weekly *Akhbar al-Usbu'* claimed that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad have agreed "in principle" to hold a summit meeting either in Algiers or in Abu Dhabi before the forthcoming Arab summit conference. Arab diplomatic sources in Rabat disclosed that Syria has ended its objection to participating in the seven-member committee set up by the Fes summit conference, according to KUNA.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS****Middle East & Africa**

Vol V No 200

14 October 1983

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i**INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS**

PLO's 'Arafat Views Syrian Threats, Developments [London AL-HAWADITH 14 Oct].....	A 1
'Arafat Meets Leaders of Tripoli Factions [Radio Monte Carlo].....	A 3
Palestinian 'Source' on Tripoli Clashes [North Lebanon VOP].....	A 3
'Arafat Said Moving Headquarters to Tripoli, Lebanon [KUNA].....	A 3
Saddam Husayn Supports 'Legitimate' PLO Leaders [Baghdad VOP].....	A 3
'Arafat Envoy Interviewed [Baghdad VOP].....	A 4
Abu Musa Calls for Conference To End Discord [SANA].....	A 5
PFLP-GC Denies Seizing Fatah's Damascus Offices [SANA].....	A 5
PLO Reconciliation Committee Statement [Amman AR-RAY 13 Oct].....	A 5
Committee's Statement Criticized [Baghdad VOP].....	A 7
Joint Forces Attack Israeli Patrol Near Tyre [Baghdad VOP].....	A 7
Syria Waives Reservation to 7-Member Committee [KUNA].....	A 7
MAP Cites ICO's Chatti on Israel, U.S. Role	A 8

ARABIAN PENINSULA**GULF AFFAIRS**

Report on Progress of GCC Military Maneuvers	C 1
GCC Finance Ministers Adopt Decisions in Riyadh	C 1

BAHRAIN

FRG Minister of State Departs for Muscat	C 1
Heir Apparent Returns From Visit to Saudi Arabia	C 1

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Discusses UNGA Session	C 1
---	-----

OMAN

FRG State Minister Arrives, Makes Statement	C 2
Holds Talks With Officials	C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Seven-Member Committee To Hold November Meeting	C 2
Solution to Lebanon Crisis Lies in Dialogue	C 2

UAE

Reportage on Visit of Palestinian Delegation	C 3
Arrives in Abu Dhabi	C 3
Official Receives Delegation	C 3
Delegation Departs 13 Oct	C 3
AL-KHALIJ Urges Unity on Regional Security	C 3

PDRY

Chairman Meets With Visiting Soviet Delegation	C 4
YSP Chairman Receives Message from GDR's Honecker	C 4
YAR Official Arrives With Message for Chairman	C 4
YAR Official Leaves	C 4
Chairman Delivers Anniversary Speech 13 Oct	C 4
Military Parade Held on Revolution Anniversary	C 5

EGYPT

Commentary Criticizes Shamir's Settlement Policy	D 1
Kamal Hassan 'Ali, U.S. Envoy Discuss Mideast	D 1
Mubarak Receives Message From Nigeria's Shagari	D 1
Romanian Interior Ministry Official Arrives	D 1
MAY Devotes Special Issue to October War [6 Oct]	D 1

IRAQ

Husayn Expects French Planes Before End Oct [AFP]	E 1
INA on Press Conference	E 1
Communique No 1,246 on 12-13 Oct Operations	E 2
Ramadan, UK Charge Discuss Bilateral Relations	E 2
Parliamentary Seminar To Be Held in Baghdad	E 2

JORDAN

Lebanon's Junblatt Arrives in Amman 13 October [AD-DUSTUR 14 Oct]	F 1
AR-RA'Y Calls for Egypt's Return to Arab Fold	F 1

LEBANON

Security Arrangements Committee Meets 13 Oct	G 1
Amal Group To 'Suspend' Role in Committee	G 1
Beirut Reports Amal Decision	G 1
Salvation Front Also Withdraws	G 1
14 October Meeting Canceled [Voice of Arab Lebanon]	G 1
Dialogue Preparatory Committee Issues Statement	G 2
Makkawi on Meeting	G 2
Walid Junblatt Departs Paris for Amman 13 Oct [Radio Monte Carlo]	G 2
VOAL Comments on Iddih's Seven-Point Memorandum	G 2
Qulaylat Opposes Possible Censorship of VOAL [Voice of Arab Lebanon]	G 3
Birri Calls for Accord Before Army Deployment [Voice of Arab Lebanon]	G 3
Reportage on Clashes, Cease-Fire in Tripoli Area	G 3
Party Denies Communists Killed	G 3
Unification Attacks Syrian Nationalists [Radio Free Lebanon]	G 3
More Than 72 Killed	G 3
Fatalities Reported at 75	G 4
'Schism' in Islamic Group	G 4
Beirut Radio Reports on Wounding of U.S. Marine	G 4
Marine Killed 14 October	G 4
VOAL Says IDF Officer Wounded by Resistance	G 4
Salvation Front Erects Radio Station in Paris [AS-SAFIR]	G 4

SYRIA

U.S., NATO Forces 'Must Leave Lebanon'	H 1
Army Formation Carries Out Military Exercise	H 1
Al-Ahmar, PNC's Al-Fahum Exchange Views 13 Oct	H 1
Transportation Minister Receives GDR Official	H 1

Al-Asad Receives Cable From Lebanese Camps H 1

ISRAEL

Finance Minister Aridor Resigns, Makes Statement I 1
 Cabinet Secretary's Statement I 1
 Shamir Interview I 1
 Peres Criticism I 2
 Weizman Possible Successor I 3
 Press Comment I 3
 Mubarak Congratulates Shamir on Election I 3
 Shamir Gives Views on Being Prime Minister [YEDI'OT AHARONOT 14 Oct]..... I 4
 Jordan Prohibits Entry of West Bank Students [AL-FAJR 9 Oct] I 4
 Cultural Accord With Netherlands Reaffirmed I 4
 'Signals' From Jordan's King Husayn Examined [DAVAR 7 Oct] I 4
 Briefs: Immigration Rise I 6

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

PANA Plans No Foreign Offices at Present [NAN]..... P 1

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Talks Begin With Nicaraguan Delegation Q 1

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Warns of New Crusade Against Arabs Q 1
 Nicaraguan Interior Minister Ends Visit 13 October Q 1
 JANA Comments on Mauroy Statement on Chad Q 1

SUDAN

Numayri's Address Marks 12th Anniversary Q 2
 Information Minister Says No U.S. Bases in Sudan [ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 9 Oct] Q 2

TUNISIA

Foreign Minister Meets Libyan Army Official [JANA] Q 3

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Foreign Minister Reads Mengistu Message to UN R 1
 Voice of Broad Masses Reports TPLF Successes R 1
 3 Soldiers Killed [Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea] R 1
 WSLF Claims 15 Ethiopians Killed in 28 Sep Clash R 1
 [Voice of Western Somalia and Abo Liberation Front]

KENYA

President Moi Inaugural Speech 12 October R 1
 Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly R 5
 Information Minister Matano Hospitalized R 5

SOMALIA

President on Italian, Egyptian Mediation Offer R 5

Radio Halgan Carries DFSS Leader's Address	R 5
Radio Halgan Reports DFSS Forces Kill 85	R 6
30 Killed 10 October [Radio Halgan]	R 6

TANZANIA

Sudanese Joint Cooperation Commission Meets	R 7
---	-----

UGANDA

President Obote Holds Press Conference 13 Oct	R 7
---	-----

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Bardai Comments on Amnesty International Report	S 1
---	-----

GABON

French Cooperation Minister Arrives on Visit	S 2
--	-----

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Rawlings Asks Collective Action by OAU Members	T 1
Foreign Secretary Addresses UNGA Session	T 1
Cases Involving Military Given Priority	T 1

NIGERIA

Italian Firm Awarded Oil Refinery Contract	T 1
THE GUARDIAN Says U.S. Power 'Edge' Gone	T 2
Commentary Backs Negotiations in Chad	T 2

UPPER VOLTA

Captain Sankara Skeptical About Vittel Summit [LE MONDE 7 Oct]	T 2
Lipad Leader Denies Organization Dissolved	T 3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly	U 1
Jorge To Make 'Technical' Stopover in Portugal	U 1
Cuban Attorney General Departs After Visit	U 1
ANGOP Welcomes Andropov Criticism of U.S.	U 1
UNITA Bases in Benguela, Huambo Destroyed	U 2

LESOTHO

Spokesman Disputes RSA Statement on ANC Refugees	U 2
Food Aid Distributed; Mofeli Remarks Reported	U 2

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Calls for 'Western Stance Against Apartheid' [Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT 8 Oct]	U 2
Reportage on Machel Visit to Yugoslavia [cross-reference]	U 3
Steel Project Protocol Signed With Portugal	U 3

Soviet Muslim Delegation Arrives in Maputo	U 3
General Reports Inhambane 'Bandits' in Flight	U 3
Resistance Movement Communique Reports Operations <i>[Voice of Mozambique National Resistance]</i>	U 3

SOUTH AFRICA

Foreign Minister Rejects Lesotho Allegations	U 4
Minister Decries Religion as Referendum Issue	U 4
Transkei Challenges RSA Action Against Squatters <i>[Umtata]</i>	U 5

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Affirms Support for Liberation Struggles	U 5
Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly	U 5
Official Calls for Drought Aid Contributions	U 5
ZAPU Official Calls for Nkomo-Mugabe Talks <i>[SAPA]</i>	U 5

PLO's 'Arafat Views Syrian Threats, Developments

*PM131555 London Al-Hawadith in Arabic 14 Oct 83
pp 27,28*

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Zaki Shihab in Tripoli — date not specified]

[Excerpts] *Al-Hawadith*: You are cornered. Do you accept being confined within two camps?

'Arafat: First of all, I am not inside two camps. I am where my people are. Nobody pushed me into coming here. I was in my political headquarters in Tunis and in my military headquarters in San'a'. But when the Palestinians and the Palestinian forces are faced with a U.S. warning and threats from Reagan, Shultz, the White House spokesman, and other officials then Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] will not stay away from the area but will face the threats side by side with his kinsfolk and brothers.

It is an honor for me. Some people said that I have come through the narrow door. Believe me, it is the most honorable door — more so than any red carpets. Many people know that red carpets are spread for Abu 'Ammar outside this place. Don't forget that I came here from the Geneva conference and I was supposed to go to the United Nations to attend the meeting to which Mrs Indira Gandhi invited me. But I preferred to remain in this dangerous spot side by side with my brothers rather than visit the United Nations. I have asked my brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] to be there in my place at the nonaligned countries' meeting.

Al-Hawadith: It is feared in Tripoli that it might turn into another Beirut. What do you say to that?

'Arafat: You know that our forces were unfortunately asked to leave Shtawrah and Sa'id Nayil. In fact they did leave in order to avoid a clash between us and our Syrian brothers. They then tried to disarm our forces, but they were able to break free and come here. Unfortunately for the last 3 days I have been witnessing a Syrian military buildup. Armored vehicles, tanks, commandos, artillery, and rocket launchers are still being brought in and are surrounding the area; they are only a few kilometers from here. We are against shedding a single drop of blood. From this place I appeal to President al-Asad to intervene in order to put an end to this serious situation and to resolve it.

Al-Hawadith: You are appealing to President al-Asad, but is it possible that this is taking place without his knowledge?

'Arafat: It is for this reason I appeal to him and hold him responsible through my appeal to him as an Arab leader. I appeal to him before all the world, the Arab masses, and all the Syrian people.

Al-Hawadith: Will you stay long in Tripoli?

'Arafat: When I finish my business I will go to another place.

Al-Hawadith: You have been leader of this organization for more than 17 years, yet now you are besieged in a camp. What happened and what are the reasons?

'Arafat: I am not besieged in a camp. I have come to this camp and to this area in order to be with my people at these historical moments. I am not one of those who live in ivory towers.

Al-Hawadith: What has happened to independent decision-making at present?

'Arafat: It is still in my pocket. (Pulling out a pen from his pocket, he said:) All the conspiracy is because of this. I have pledged to our Palestinian people and to every Palestinian child and woman that nobody, whoever he may be, shall tamper with the Palestinian decision. If the time comes when I am no longer able to protect this pen and this decision, then I will hand over the trust. I will convene the PNC and tell them: I am returning the trust to you, look for somebody who can defend the decision.

Al-Hawadith: Colonel Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa] says that independent decisionmaking is in his hands in view of the fact that he is in territory close to Palestine. What is your opinion?

'Arafat: Mustafa Dudin [Leader of Village Leagues in occupied territories] is inside the occupied territories, and so is Jamil al-'Amlah, one of the Village Leagues leaders. We must understand one thing, although I am not saying this to Abu Musa: There seem to be Arab "village leagues" as well. Trojan horses have no place among our Palestinian people. This people have a great heritage. Such actions cannot destroy revolutions. If some people believe that some intelligence body, with its men and resources, can put together some Trojan horses in order to take control of the Palestinian decision, then I would say to our people and our Arab nation that we should let history judge them and punish them severely. As Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman, editor of *Filastin Ath-Thawrah*, said: "Our people in the Al-Yarmuk camp [in Syria] refused to allow them [the dissidents] to bury their dead in the martyrs cemetery and even chased them."

Al-Hawadith: There is a total Arab silence over what happened to you in Syria. Could this be out of consideration for Syria or a recognition of a fait accompli?

'Arafat: When we were besieged in Beirut was there not an Arab silence, Zaki? A sectarian division and a sectarian disaster is taking place in Lebanon and yet Arab silence is dominant. Was the U.S. fleet's intervention for the sake of Suq Al-Gharb? The fool may talk but the rational man will understand. I would like to ask: Were all these fleets there for the sake of Suq Al-Gharb or for the sake of partitioning the area? Unfortunately our Arab nation is silent.

Al-Hawadith: Are you still wagering on dialogue and reconciliation with Syria? They say that Abu 'Ammar is finished, finished. Why this insistence?

'Arafat: I am a proponent of a cause and being so I do not take the matter personally. I do not deny the role of the Syrian people, who are part of the Palestinian people. Some 50 years ago the Palestinian people and Syrian people were one; Palestine was southern Syria and Syria was northern Palestine. Anyone who does not believe in this is shortsighted. There is a catholic marriage between us and Syria, but some people do not want this

marriage. Can anybody escape geopolitics? It is not a matter of emotions; it is much more, much deeper than that.

Al-Hawadith: Do you regard the long dialogue you had with King Husayn as having gone with the wind?

'Arafat: No, who said that? The dialogue has not been and will not be broken off. On the contrary, before I left for Geneva I received a Jordanian delegation consisting of two ministers, who brought me a message from King Husayn. I have also sent him a delegation. The joint committee is continuing its work.

Al-Hawadith: Do you expect any new development in palestinian-jordanian relations?

'Arafat: As far as we are concerned, the door is open. It is for them to answer this question.

Al-Hawadith: Which question?

'Arafat: Your question.

Al-Hawadith: There was Soviet mediation in the question of the dissident movement within Fatah and of Palestinian-Syrian relations.

'Arafat: what has the Soviet mediation to do with the dissident movement. The mediation was between the Syrian brothers and myself.

Al-Hawadith: What has this mediation actually achieved?

'Arafat: Unfortunately all the mediation — the Soviet, the Cuban, the Indian, the Islamic, the Arab League, the Algerian, the Yemeni, the Saudi, and the Tunisian — has produced no results. In Syria they decided to continue what they have begun.

Al-Hawadith: How far can it be said that the Soviets are on your side?

'Arafat: There is nothing that can be said to be absolutely on my side or on the other side. We must bear in mind that the Soviets are standing between their friend, the PLO, and their ally, with whom they have a treaty of friendship. Thus they are standing between an ally and a friend. They are in an unenviable position. They can exert pressure on neither the friend nor the ally.

Al-Hawadith: About 6 months have passed since the dissident movement began. Why does the Fatah movement not decide on the membership of the dissidents?

'Arafat: We are leaving it alone because, as you see, it is dissolving. Every time it dissolves they [the Syrians] give it a boost, as happened the day before yesterday, when they occupied the rest of the [Fatah] offices. The question of Shtawrah, Kafr Zibid, and Jibab Al-Humur has proved that it is not a mere question of dissidents. The siege around this place is not by the dissidents. Today I visited [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami. They are afraid of this massing of forces. It is an extraordinary buildup; it is a very, very, very massive buildup. It is not a matter of a missile here and a missile there; there is a

plan for a large-scale military operation in the north. The operation seems to be part of what is happening in the area or in Lebanon.

Al-Hawadith: Do you expect the Syrians to ask you to leave Tripoli just as they asked you to leave Al-Biq'a?

'Arafat: Do they have the right to say get out of Tripoli? They themselves have withdrawn from it.

Al-Hawadith: But they might return.

'Arafat: They are welcome. I will not stop them. I know why they asked us to leave Al-Biq'a.

Al-Hawadith: Why?

'Arafat: Because there was an agreement alongside the cease-fire agreement. As I said at the PNC: What is required is that the Shtawrah-Al-Masna'-Ba'labakk triangle remain free from Palestinians. I would like to ask the brothers who are on good terms with Syria: Can they keep a base in this triangle? Can As-Sa'iqa forces keep a base there? Why did they leave the area?

Al-Hawadith: You said that all mediation with Syria has failed. What is the alternative?

'Arafat: To continue contacts. I do not get tired. This is not a personal matter; it is a holy cause. We must do everything possible.

Al-Hawadith: You have always talked about the dark tunnel. Is it a long tunnel?

'Arafat: The tunnel is 15 months old.

Al-Hawadith: How long will you remain in it?

'Arafat: A little while longer. We must be alert because there are many minefields inside the tunnel. But believe me, as I said before: The view has not changed because I can see the walls of Jerusalem at the end of the tunnel. The darker it becomes the sooner dawn will break.

Al-Hawadith: On what are you gambling?

'Arafat: The earthquake that I have talked about. You remember that when we were in Beirut we talked about the earthquake in the area. Look at what happened. Reagan did not imagine that he would have to bring all his fleets to the area. Look at the man who claimed prophecy in Israel and how disgracefully he has fallen. His secretary said that he was depressed because he was shocked by the size of the losses [in Lebanon]. Israel is still in a quagmire. There is an earthquake in Israel, in Lebanon, and in the Palestinian arena. It will reach every Arab home. You can quote me on this. The earthquake is taking place in the area. What was happening in Beirut did not stop after I left it. The earthquake is shaking the area and will burn all the U.S. interests.

'Arafat Meets Leaders of Tripoli Factions

JN131448 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT
13 Oct 83

[Text] Clashes continued in Tripoli, north Lebanon, this afternoon between the Islamic Unification Movement militias and the Communist militias following two new attempts at a cease-fire. The Palestinian news agency Wafa said that PLO Leader Yasir 'Arafat and his deputy Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] met today with former Prime Minister Rashid Karami; members of the coordination committee; Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, secretary of the Islamic Unification Movement; and Muhammad Tubbu, Communist Party official. These meetings abated the clashes and prevented further escalation.

Wafa said that during all of these meetings, 'Arafat warned of the threats posed by the current developments, pointing out that the forces that harbor ill will for Tripoli and the Palestinian revolution have instigated the trouble. These forces are trying to prolong the fighting in order to further their evil designs against Tripoli and the Palestinian revolution.

On another level, attempts are under way to form joint patrols from various local forces in order to prevent the fighting.

Palestinian 'Source' on Tripoli Clashes

NC140854 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic
0645 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] A responsible source in the Palestinian revolution has made the following statement.

On 11 October, a dispute ensued in Tripoli between certain elements of the Islamic Unification Movement and the Muslim groups on the one hand and elements of the Lebanese Communist Party on the other. This dispute, as was later established by us, was nurtured by external forces that had infiltrated the ranks of the fighters and opened fire at both sides. This was made poignantly evident when the infiltrators pounded the observers dispatched by the Higher Coordination Committee to control the situation and prevent any further deterioration, which would only have served the objectives and designs of the plotters against Palestinian revolution and the Islamic and national forces in the region. Nevertheless, the Higher Coordination Committee's cease-fire committee managed to put the situation under control on 12 October, when calm was restored to Tripoli and businesses were reopened.

At around 0900 yesterday, we were taken aback when mortar rounds started falling indiscriminately on the town, causing losses and fires and inflicting scores of casualties among the citizens' ranks. This explosive situation expanded the scope of the violent clashes between the warring sides to include the commercial markets. Immediately afterward, a contact was held between the brother commander in chief and [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami, the Higher Coordination Committee, the brother officials in the Islamic Unification Movement, the Muslim groups, the Lebanese Communist Party, the Syrian Social National Party, and the other sides. The contact resulted in the formation of a joint force whose dispatch to the areas of clashes

Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] personally supervised, despite the violent indiscriminate shelling by more than one side. This force succeeded in reaching the areas of clashes and disengaging the warring sides. This was attained at around 1700 yesterday.

At the same time, Brother Abu 'Ammar delegated a number of envoys to certain areas outside Tripoli from where mortars were pounding the town, particularly the positions of the Communist Party and the Syrian Social National Party. An agreement was reached to stop the indiscriminate shelling of the town and to enable the joint force to control the situation. Complete calm is now reigning supreme in the town.

The Palestinian revolution command wishes to point out here that, by carrying out this move aimed at stopping the fighting, it does so out of its desire to preserve the unity of the Lebanese people and their national forces in the face of the current plot against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

'Arafat Said Moving Headquarters to Tripoli, Lebanon

LD131742 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] London, 13 Oct (KUNA) — A responsible Palestinian official has stated in an interview with the Saudi weekly magazine *Al-Majallah*, which is published in London and appeared today, that the Palestinian leadership has decided to transfer the permanent headquarters of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Palestinian camps in northern Lebanon.

The Palestinian official disclosed that the Palestinian leadership adopted a series of measures in this regard at its last meeting in Tunis.

The official, whose name the magazine does not reveal, said that these measures including the abandonment of a written decision that 'Arafat had given expressing readiness to withdraw the Palestinian forces from Lebanon in accordance with a compromise formula that was agreed upon, which also provides for the withdrawal of the Israeli and Syrian forces.

The magazine quotes the Palestinian official as saying that "during its last meeting in Tunisia, the Palestinian leadership decided that the strength of the Palestinians lies in their independence and that the only place left where they can enjoy freedom is Tripoli, northern Lebanon."

The magazine says that the Palestinian fighters have turned Tripoli into a second Beirut. They have set up operation rooms, fortifications and a telecommunications network there to enable 'Arafat to make contact with the outside world.

Saddam Husayn Supports 'Legitimate' PLO Leaders

JN131730 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT
13 Oct 83

[Text] Iraqi President Saddam Husayn this morning received brother Abu al-Adib [Salim az-Za'nun], personal envoy of brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], who is a member of

the Fatah Central Committee and the movement's representative in Kuwait and the Arab Gulf. Brother Abu al-Adib conveyed an oral message to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn from Brother Abu 'Ammar concerning the latest developments in the Palestinian arena, the dangers threatening the Palestinian revolution, the Arab situation in general, and efforts to settle Arab differences in order to achieve Arab solidarity for confronting U.S.-Zionist schemes aimed at imposing hegemony on the entire Arab region.

President Saddam Husayn affirmed Iraq's firm support for the PLO under its legitimate leadership. He also stressed the need to preserve Palestinian national unity within the framework of the PLO in order to bolster the Palestinian people's course of struggle. The Iraqi president reaffirmed Iraq's continued willingness to support our Palestinian people's struggle to regain their inalienable rights and to confront attempts to overstep the PLO.

The meeting was attended by Brother 'Azzam al-Ahmad, the PLO representative in Iraq, and the director of the liberation movements at the Iraqi RCC.

'Arafat Envoy Interviewed

JN131948 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1604 GMT
13 Oct 83

[Text] Brother Abu al-Adib [Salim az-Za'nun], the Fatah movement's representative in Kuwait and the Arab Gulf, is currently visiting Baghdad on an official working visit. Our radio is pleased to take this opportunity to ask him a specific question on the nature of current Arab political moves in the region to find some sort of Arab solidarity. The price of which is said to be the PLO.

[Unidentified reporter] Brother Abu al-Adib, what is your opinion of this current talk?

[Abu al-Adib] The reports leaking out that many secret meetings are currently taking place say that the Syrian regime wants to be able to blackmail the Arabs before the start of the forthcoming Riyadh summit. This summit will be held in approximately 1 month. Arab efforts are being made to ensure its success. However, the Syrian regime used several Fatah dissidents to deal a blow to the Fatah movement, which is the backbone of the PLO, in preparation for dealing a blow at the PLO and ultimately ending the representation we have achieved for our Palestinian people at Arab and international levels through 20 years of struggle, sweat, and blood.

It seems that this blackmail attempt has reached the stage of bargaining with the PLO. The Arab countries are being asked to support what the dissidents are doing on behalf of Syria and on behalf of those who are playing a minor role in the spiteful Syrian scheme. Since our departure from Beirut, Syria has continued to use its intelligence to make preparations and deals with Ahmad Jibril and others in order to strike a blow to the PLO.

We say to those who are waving the Syrian regime's stick, striking blows to our achievements, and shooting down and martyring their comrades in arms outside the mobilization and organizational office, the Nabulus committee building, and outside Yasir 'Arafat's headquarters in Damascus: You will

greatly regret what you have done, and you must remember that the Fatah movement has experienced many crises. We say that Fatah represents the independent Palestinian decisionmaking and the transformation of the issue from one of borders to one of existence. This movement — which experienced the imprisonment of Yasir 'Arafat, Khalil al-Wazir, Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], and other brothers in Syrian prisons in 1966; which also experienced 'Arafat's imprisonment in Beirut in 1966; and which emerged in 1976 — is capable of making sacrifices and preserving both its existence and the PLO independence in Lebanon. This movement, which fought the Zionist enemy in 1978 and 1981 and managed to harm Israeli cities and villages in northern Palestine in reply to repeated Israeli attacks against us, did not commit suicide, as it was urged to do in Beirut, stood fast and departed honorably in order to continue the march. Those who joined the movement more than 10 years ago and who reached command positions must not be allowed to collude with Arab intelligence in order to deal a blow to it, carry out a military coup against it, and dominate it.

The Palestinian emigrated from the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and from every place in which there was an absence of free speech in the fifties. He joined Fatah, and worked with our people both inside and outside [Palestine] against the Zionist enemy. This movement does not deserve to have anyone rebel against it; does not deserve to be the reason for what people are saying; does not deserve to be the tool for striking a blow at the PLO.

We must remember what Shultz and Reagan said in April. They said that the Arab countries must withdraw their recognition of the PLO. We must also remember other statements that said that if the dissension within the PLO continues, it will no longer represent the Palestinian people, as was decided during the Rabat summit conference. We must remember that an say to those dissidents, who rebelled against their leadership and whose hands are covered with the blood of their innocent brothers: What have you achieved except to make the Americans and some Arab leaders dance with joy over what you are doing?

However, we must say that Fatah is present not only in Syria, but exists in our occupied land, with the Arabs on land occupied in 1984, on our group in Jordan and in the diaspora. It is not only present in Al-Yarmuk Camp, which revolts every time that a martyr is buried by hailing Yasir 'Arafat and the legitimate leadership and denouncing what Abu Salih [Nir Salih] and his clique are doing. We cannot imagine that the seizure of Fatah offices in Damascus or any part of the activities in Syria means the seizure of the Fatah movement. Fatah exists within the souls of its sons, wherever they may be.

[Reporter] Brother Abu al-Adib, do you not believe that the Syrian regime's demand for these conditions for establishing Arab solidarity reveals a certain dilemma for this regime, particularly its inability to liquidate the PLO and the Fatah movement?

[Abu al-Adib] Undoubtedly, this regime's blackmail of the Gulf states and its attempt to blackmail other states in order to make them agree to what this regime and the dissidents are doing to the PLO in general, and the Fatah movement in particular, is blackmail and antagonizing the Arab situation in order to cover

up for the incompetence of Abu Salih and his clique. This is because since their so-called uprising they have submitted lists saying that they have unanimous support within Fatah. However, this claim has been proved untrue. Moreover, they set a specific date of not over 1 month to complete their control over all Fatah cadres and institutions in Syria. However, they also failed to achieve that. They claimed they had the support of offices abroad who were going to announce their support for them. However, we have not heard of a single violation throughout the Arab homeland. This means that this regime is bitter because what the Fatah dissidents deluded it into believing was not accurate.

This is why the Syrians are resorting to flagrant intervention to achieve their objective. What makes every patriotic and loyal Arab wonder is: 'Why are we being asked to leave Al-Biqa' while the accusation is that the military rearrangements were intended to confront Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat] intention of removing his forces from Al-Biqa'? Why are some of our forces being besieged in Al-Hirmil? Why do they follow us to Tripoli? Why are we being besieged in Tripoli by forces of that size? Does this not mean that a promise was made to Israel that the Palestinian leadership and the PLO's infrastructure must be destroyed and that this can only be achieved by destroying the PLO's backbone and its Fatah leadership, which is represented by Brother Yasir 'Arafat and his comrades in the Palestinian command?

Abu Musa Calls for Conference To End Discord

JN131509 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1435 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Beirut, 13 Oct (SANA) — Colonel Sa'id Musa [Muragha] alias Abu Musa, military commander in the Fatah movement, has once again stressed the need to hold a general conference so that the movement can solve current political and organizational differences.

In a statement published here today, Abu Musa said this conference is the only framework that is capable of giving [words indistinct] to what is proposed.

PFLP-GC Denies Seizing Fatah's Damascus Offices

JN131504 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1436 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus, 13 Oct (SANA) — The PFLP-GC spokesman has vehemently denied that the PFLP-GC participated in seizing some Fatah offices in Damascus, as Yasir 'Arafat's spokesman had claimed.

In a statement today, Fadl Shururu expressed the PFLP-GC's regret for the slander campaign by 'Arafat's group. He pointed out that what took place in Fatah's Damascus offices was merely an internal uprising and that the offices were not stormed or fired on. He said that elements from these offices have willingly joined the rebels in the Fatah movement.

PLO Reconciliation Committee Statement

JN131006 Amman Ar-Ra'y in Arabic 13 Oct 83 pp 1, 19

[Text] Amman, Ar-Ra'y — The reconciliation committee stemming from the PLO Central Council [PCC] issued a statement in Amman yesterday on the stages of its recent mission to resolve the Fatah conflict.

The committee's chairman lawyer Ibrahim Bakr told Ar-Ra'y that the statement was yesterday conveyed to Brigadier General 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, director of the PLO office in Amman. The following is the text of the statement:

The reconciliation committee greatly deplores the deterioration of the situation in the Palestinian arena. This deterioration is represented by the return to fratricide, bloodshed, and the frantic propaganda war as a means to resolve differences instead of resorting to democratic dialogue.

Following its formation in implementation of a PCC resolution and after its members were named by the PLO Executive Committee under brother Yasir 'Arafat, the reconciliation committee drew up a memorandum containing the bases for solving the internecine Fatah conflict and the principles for relations between Syria and the PLO. It then presented this memorandum to the Fatah movement and the PNC speaker on 21 August 1983 after intensive contacts and talks which began in Tunis on 7 August 1983 with the [Fatah] Central Committee's representatives Brothers Salah Khalaf and Mahmud 'Abbas. The reconciliation committee followed up these contacts in Damascus where it held intensive meetings and talks with Brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister who was commissioned by the Syrian leadership to discuss the Palestinian-Syrian relationship. It also contacted all the Palestinian resistance factions and the representatives of the two Fatah conflicting wings. The PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum took part in these contacts. Brothers Salah Khalaf and Mahmud 'Abbas had earlier notified the reconciliation committee that Brothers Faruq Qaddumi, Muhammad Ghunaym, and Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, Central Committee members in Damascus, represent the Central Committee collectively or individually.

The reconciliation committee returned to Tunis on 3 September 1983 at the invitation of the Central Committee to discuss the memorandum presented to the Fatah movement. Lengthy discussions were held with the Central Committee on 3 and 4 September 1983. Brothers Salah Khalaf, Mahmud 'Abbas, Khalid al-Hasan, Hani al-Hasan took part in these discussions on behalf of the Central Committee, in addition to Brother Yahya Habash, secretary of the Fatah Revolutionary Council. Brother Yasir 'Arafat, who all the time was in touch with the Central Committee representatives, attended the last part of these discussions. The reconciliation committee then received the Central Committee's reply to the memorandum, which was approved by Brother Yasir 'Arafat. The reconciliation committee returned to Damascus again and met with the leaders of the Fatah protest movement and received their reply to the memorandum on 13 September 1983.

The replies presented by both Fatah wings included their appreciation for the sincere efforts being exerted by the reconciliation committee and their approval of the contents of the memorandum. However, there was a basic difference between the two replies with regard to the interim transitional committee proposed by the reconciliation committee in the memorandum. The opposition movement in its answer agreed on the memorandum in letter and spirit, while the Central Committee in its answer preferred the formation of a joint committee from Fatah's disputing wings instead of the interim transitional committee, in order that the joint committee would assume responsibility for establishing a joint concept regarding the tasks mentioned in Paragraphs 1-4 of Article 3 of the memorandum, and to define the means of implementing these tasks on the condition that all should adhere to the joint committee's decisions, and that the Central Committee should hold a plenary session to implement the joint committee's decisions as they are made or within a week of the conclusion of the joint committee's activities.

It is obvious that great differences exist between the two committees. The interim transitional committee would be responsible for implementing the military, financial, information, and organizational affairs, including the preparation for the Fatah movement's fifth congress. These tasks are mentioned in the Paragraphs 1-4 of Article 3 of the memorandum. The joint committee on the other hand would be responsible for planning the abovementioned affairs, but the implementation of the joint committee's decisions would fall within the jurisdiction of the Central Committee.

As a result of these differences, it was difficult to begin implementing the points of the memorandum. Consequently, the reconciliation committee tried to path up these differences. It continued the discussions and meetings in Damascus with the Fatah disputing wings and a number of the resistance factions leaders in cooperation with the PNC speaker.

It is worth noting that all the resistance factions have welcomed and agreed to the reconciliation committee's memorandum. The Syrian brothers also welcomed the memorandum and considered it a good basis for entrenching and strengthening Palestinian-Syrian relations. All the parties unanimously agreed to continue to adhere to the PNC decision on stopping the fighting and ending the propaganda campaigns.

But with deep regret, and while the reconciliation committee was continuing its efforts to path up the differences the situation exacerbated and reached its current miserable state.

In response to the popular will of the masses, the reconciliation committee believes that it is obliged to appeal to the parties concerned in the Palestinian revolution in the name of the martyrs' blood and the holy objective of the Palestinian revolution, and in accordance with the PNC resolutions adopted in its last session, to immediately and firmly adhere to the following: 1) Putting an end to the fighting among the brothers. 2) Returning the fighters to their previous bases. 3) Ending the overt and covert propaganda campaigns against Syria. 4) Ending the propaganda campaigns in the Palestinian arena.

Hence, it should be kept in mind that the Palestinian and Arab

masses cannot tolerate this tragic situation, regardless of the reasons and causes.

Out of its awareness of the serious dimensions of the current situation and the dangers it poses to the Palestinian struggle in particular and the Arab struggle in general against the Zionist and imperialist enemy, the reconciliation committee appeals to the Syrian brothers to exert their utmost efforts and good offices in order to end the Palestinian fratricide and allow the concerned Palestinian fighters to return to their positions.

The reconciliation committee believes it is dutybound to draw attention to the following facts:

1. Restoring Fatah's unity cannot be achieved through seizing power in the movement.
2. Restoring Fatah's unity cannot be achieved through expulsions from the movement.
3. Fatah's unity can only be restored through the actual commitment to Fatah's statute and political program.

The reconciliation committee believes that Fatah's present extraordinary circumstances, which led this movement to an acute and tragic crisis that has adversely reflected on the PLO, should be treated in an exceptional manner. Hence, the reconciliation committee deemed it necessary to form an interim transitional committee in order to carry out the tasks mentioned in the memorandum on the basis of Fatah's political program and statute. There should be no stop at the formalities of the statute, as was the case when it was argued that the interim transitional committee robs the Central Committee of its jurisdictions. This argument did not take into consideration the principle of authorizing jurisdictions temporarily to the interim transitional committee from the Central Committee. This is a principle which is adopted on the worldwide level by all organizations and bodies regardless of their types and objectives.

4. Palestinian legitimacy, like any other legitimacy in any democratic organization, is not personally or individually linked with the leadership. Legitimacy means the leadership's organic unity with the PLO's institutions on the basis of actual commitment to the PNC resolutions and the PLO's political and organizational programs in accordance with the requirements of the democratic trend and collective leadership. It is from this commitment that the independent national Palestinian decision stems.

In conclusion, the reconciliation committee again appeals to the concerned parties to completely stop fratricide and propaganda campaigns and return fighters to their usual positions in order to pave the way for the Palestinian institutions to deal with the situation in a quiet atmosphere with the aim of restoring Fatah's unity and reactivating the PLO. The reconciliation committee is still ready to follow up its efforts and complete its mission one positive stands enabling it to do so are available.

[Signed] Lawyer Ibrahim Bakr, chairman of the reconciliation committee

Committee's Statement Criticized

*JN132112 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1633 GMT
13 Oct 83*

[Recorded dispatch by an unidentified correspondent]

[Text] The Palestinian people and those concerned with the Palestinian cause both inside and outside Jordan were surprised by the statement the Jordanian papers published this morning in the name of the PLO Central Council's reconciliation committee and which was signed by Lawyer Ibrahim Bakr, the committee's chairman.

The many reasons for this surprise can be summarized by the following points:

1. Judging by its name, its task, and the source of its authority, this committee emanates from the PLO Central Council. Hence, the results of each stage of its mission must be submitted to the Central Council. It is the duty solely of this council to declare the results, viewpoints, or proposals that the committee might have reached. The committee is not an independent body that can issue statements, even on its own mission.

2. Even if we assume that the committee can express its views as an independent body, this can only be done after all 18 members meet. The committee chairman cannot issue a statement in his own name. A statement cannot be issued in the name of seven of the committee members — that is, less than half of the committee members. The statement that was issued by the Jordanian papers was the result of a meeting of seven members. They are: Ibrahim Bakr, Bahjat Abu Gharbiyah, Yasir 'Mar, Dr Mustafa Milhim, Rushdi Shahin, 'Abd al-'Aziz Saqr, and Majdi Abu Ramadan.

3. As is clear from the previous two points, some of the committee members have gone beyond the authority that has been granted to them. This may give the impression that these members want to serve interests outside the interest of their committee, which is called a reconciliation committee. This can be clarified further if we read the statement they issued in the Jordanian papers. In this context, the following observations may be made:

A. The statement deals with the internal Fatah dispute as being isolated from the political developments in the region in which Damascus is playing a basic role. It can easily be said that this role is aimed at keeping the PLO and the Palestinian people's revolution from the center of struggle and political action.

B. The statement tackles this dispute as though it is an organizational one, and presents solutions for it within an organizational framework.

C. This organizational solution is based on dissolving the present Fatah framework and assigning the Fatah movement's military, financial, and information affairs to what they call a provisional, interim committee until the fifth congress is convened.

D. This solution violates the will of the Fatah sons who established this movement with their struggle and democratic institutions. It definitely shows bias in favor of one party which has

intended from the beginning to promote its aims of bypassing all frameworks and history in order to reach the leadership by a single stroke.

4. The statement's writers bypass the Syrian dimension in the internal Fatah dispute, and hence bypass the occupation of Fatah's offices in Damascus; the forcing of the Palestinian forces to evacuate the Al-Biq'a area, which is the area of confrontation with the Zionist enemy; the besieging of the Palestinian revolution forces in northern Lebanon; the open Syrian media campaign against the PLO leadership; and Syria's adoption — not to say creation — of one of the two disputing parties, not only by means of politics and the media but also by military means using the Syrian forces.

After all of these violations, the statement demands that the anti-Syrian media campaign be halted and appeals to Syria to exert what it calls its good offices to end the internecine fighting.

5. The statement grants its writers the right to speak in response to the desire of the masses, as the statement puts it. It also gives them the right to define the Palestinian legitimacy.

Ibrahim Bakr, who gave the statement to the press, was not able to even obtain the signature of those who support his statement. The majority of the committee members apologized and declined to attend the meeting. He was handed memoranda opposing his political and information approach. Even those with whom he met did not agree with him. For this reason, Bakr avoided calling certain members to the meeting, calling instead on some people who are not committee members.

All of these reasons undoubtedly provoked our people's surprise. They felt that the committee's writers not only have gone beyond the task assigned to them by the PLO Central Council, but have also contradicted their task and harmed the entire Palestinian cause.

Joint Forces Attack Israeli Patrol Near Tyre

*JN131822 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT
13 Oct 83*

[Text] A group of the national Lebanese-Palestinian joint forces attacked an Israeli military patrol in the township of Burj ash-Shamali near Tyre in southern Lebanon. The machinegun and rocket attack killed or wounded several Zionist soldiers. A Zionist spokesman admitted the attack, but claimed that only one soldier was wounded. However, eyewitnesses said that the invasion forces' ambulances rushed to the scene of the attack to remove those who were hit, whose exact number was not known.

Syria Waives Reservation to 7-Member Committee

LD131434 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1406 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Rabat 13 Oct (KUNA) — Arab diplomatic sources have affirmed to KUNA that Syria has waived its reservation regarding its participation in the meetings of the seven-member committee that was set up by the Fes summit and which is entrusted in the task of explaining the Arab peace plan. The committee

comprises: Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria and the PLO.

The same sources affirmed that the committee will hold a summit this month prior to the foreign ministers' meeting in Rabat.

MAP Cites ICO's Chatti on Israel, U.S. Role

LD131404 Rabat MAP in English 1237 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, oct 13 (MAP) — The secretary-general of the Organization of Islamic Conference, Mr Habib Chatti, told the United States that it "has not addressed" the Middle East problem in "a suitable manner" and made a fervent appeal for Washington's help in finding a comprehensive and lasting solution to the troubled region. "We have come here to proclaim loudly and in no uncertain terms open-mindedness and our will to engage in dialogue," Mr Chatti told a conference on "The Search for Peace in the Middle East."

"Although history and law consecrate our rights, we are ready to contribute in whatever way we can to any just solution which would restore peace and stability to the Middle East." The OIC chief referred to the Fes peace plan and pointed out that it "assures all states of the region, Israel as well as the Palestinian state, security inside their borders with the guarantee of the Security Council."

Mr Chatti underlined that the need was for a "solution which would bring peace and which — in place of hate and war — would establish agreement, friendship and cooperation between the different peoples of the region."

The three day conference, being held under the joint auspices of OIC and the American University, Washington, was attended by senior White House and U.S. State Department officials as well as leading figures from the U.S. Congress, Senate and the academic world.

Mr Chatti's keynote address, noted for its depth and sweep, traced the Middle East and Palestine problem to its postwar origins and the tortuous course it followed, heaping suffering onto the Arabs and especially the Palestinians, many of whom today subsist in refugee camps scattered all over the area.

"The Palestinians are the principal victims of this tragedy," the OIC chief said, adding that the problem "continues to deteriorate because of the Israeli implantations in the occupied territories."

"The problem of the settlements represents, in our view, an immense handicap in the search for a solution to this thorny matter," he said. The settlements, he said, were illegal.

Mr Chatti said that the Palestinians had taken up arms and resorted to violence in order to assert their inalienable rights and found support from the great majority of justice and freedom-loving nations in their struggle for national liberation.

"On the other hand, the American people, who symbolise for us liberty and justice, remain strangely silent in the face of the Palestinian drama."

He said the Palestinian people had, through the Palestine Liberation Organization, demonstrated their capacity for dialogue and established itself as the main party in the Israeli-Arab conflict, without whose participation, no lasting settlement could be achieved.

"Neither vetoes, nor aggression, nor attempts at extermination can change that," Mr Chatti declared. He said the freedom-loving people, especially those in Arab and Islamic countries, today expected from the United States a decisive contribution to the re-establishment of peace, stability and justice in that region.

The OIC chief lashed out at the U.S. for resorting to veto in the Security Council every time the rest of the world community undertakes to condemn Israeli actions. He said that from a proud nation that seldom needed "this ultimate method", the U.S. had now "reached a point of resorting so systematically" to the practice it had once denounced.

Mr Chatti wondered "whether in the United States some people do not experience a certain feeling of guilt when confronted with what is happening now in the Middle East."

The OIC chief said he saw the need to clear up "certain misunderstandings" and "certain deformed stereotypes (in the United States) which had misrepresented the problem and blurred out its essential features."

"To find a solution...we must not...be satisfied with attempts such as Camp David accords or the agreement between Israel and Lebanon. We must go beyond them to the very origins of the Middle East crisis by tackling the basic problem, that is the Palestinian problem."

If Israel "wants peace it must give back the territories occupied in 1967: If Israel does not do this, it will never know peace," he warned.

Rebutting the argument that the United States could not exert pressure on the sovereign state of Israel, Mr Chatti said: "This objection would have been justified if the U.S. had maintained a neutral attitude in the conflict and if it did not furnish unconditional support to Israel to enable it to persist in its attitude of defense."

"We...think that this aid and support, instead of giving to Israel the means to persist in its intransigence, should confer upon the United States the moral right to compel Israel to accept the indispensable concessions which would safeguard peace and American interest...."

"We say to our American friends that if, in the past their support for Israel was motivated by the concern to protect the latter against its neighbours at a time when they were opposed to its existence, this is no longer the case today."

"Israel has become more powerful than all of its neighbours, and they no longer challenge its existence, the Arabs have repeatedly demonstrated their willingness to engage in a dialogue."

GULF AFFAIRS

Report on Progress of GCC Military Maneuvers

GF131624 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1450 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 Oct (WAKH) — The Rapid Deployment Forces which are currently participating in the Peninsula Shield maneuvers in the UAE have executed an attack operation using live ammunition against defined targets within the scheduled training plan for the maneuvers. The various weapons which were used in this attack operation, which took place today, included artillery, Mirage combat planes, and Al-Ghazal helicopters, which belong to the UAE Air Force. The attack operation began with the concentrated shelling of defined targets carried out by helicopters which launched missiles. Then the Mirage fighters continued the aerial shelling of these targets. This was followed by the movement of columns of tanks and armored vehicles, and then by the advance of the mechanized infantry, which occupied and mopped up the targets.

Brig Gen Ahmad Salim, commander of the Peninsula Shield maneuvers which took place today, told the radio, television, and WAKH correspondents that he was impressed and pleased by the performance of the GCC Rapid Deployment Forces during the live ammunition attack on their assigned targets today.

He said the forces hit the targets with complete success and outstanding accuracy. Brig Gen Ahmad Salim indicated that the operation executed today is one of the stages of the training program for these forces in the first maneuver to be carried out jointly by the armies of the GCC states. He explained that all reinforcement and support weapons that were present in the maneuver arena took part in the attack in addition to units of the air force, Mirage fighter planes, and helicopters of the Al-Ghazal type that belong to the UAE Air Force. In his statement, Brig Gen Ahmad Salim praised the ability of the Gulf soldier to comprehend the different types of combat and use the most advanced weapons. He described the Gulf soldier as a good and violent fighter who has been so since ancient history. He said that what was accomplished today during the live ammunition attack and what has been shown by the various stages of training that has taken place so far is decisive evidence of the ability of the Gulf soldier.

At the conclusion of his statement, Brig Gen Ahmad Salim expressed hope that the concluding show of the Peninsula Shield maneuvers on Saturday will be successful.

GCC Finance Ministers Adopt Decisions in Riyadh

LD131007 Kuwait KUNA in English 1703 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Riyadh, Oct 12 (KUNA) — Finance and economy ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council states concluded Wednesday a two-day meeting in Riyadh after adopting a number of significant decisions toward boosting economic cooperation. Bahraini Finance and Economy Minister Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim said the six ministers reviewed the implemented provisions of the first stage of the economic agreement and endorsed all explanatory memorandums. On the second phase of the economic

agreement, he said the ministers have outlined new possible areas of economic activities which citizens of the GCC states could undertake. He added that the ministers will submit their proposals to the GCC's Higher Council. In an interview with the Saudi press agency, 'Abd al-Karim pointed that the ministers will present a recommendation to the higher council suggesting the standardization of costs of electricity, water, telex and cable services, and refined petroleum products in order to enable local industries compete with foreign products.

'Abd al-Karim said the six-member states started exchanging duty-free locally manufactured products since last March.

The GCC groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates. Meanwhile, the Saudi Finance and Economy Minister Muhammad 'Abd al-Khayl saw off at the airport three departing ministers including Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa, the Kuwaiti finance and oil minister. The GCC's Higher Council is scheduled to meet in Doha on November, 7.

BAHRAIN

FRG Minister of State Departs for Muscat

GF131146 Doha QNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Manama, 13 Oct (QNA) — Juergen Moelleman, minister of state at the Bonn Foreign Ministry, and his accompanying delegation left Manama for Muscat today after a 2-day visit to Bahrain.

Heir Apparent Returns From Visit to Saudi Arabia

GF131835 Manama WAKH in English 1535 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Manama, Oct 13 (GNA) — Bahraini Crown Prince and Defense Force Commander in Chief Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa al Khalifah returned home this afternoon from Dhahran after a 1-day visit to Saudi Arabia. During the visit Shaykh Hamad took part in the cadet graduation ceremony of the Saudi Royal Air Force Technical Studies Institute. The ceremony was held Wednesday under the patronage of Saudi Second Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Discusses UNGA Session

LD132147 Kuwait KUNA in English 1811 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 13 (KUNA) — "The Palestinian cause is, to our regret, no longer the significant issue at the international platform," Kuwait deputy premier, foreign and information minister Shaykh as-Sabah al-Ahmad said on arrival here late Thursday. The retreat was caused by prevailing circumstances and the general situation in the Arab region, Shaykh as-Sabah, who just returned after leading Kuwait's delegation to the 38th session of the General Assembly, added. "This is a serious indication which should be taken into consideration on national and Arab levels," Kuwait's chief diplomat added. Attended by 34 presidents and heads of state, the 38th session of the Assembly

was significant at a time when the international situation is deteriorating as a result of global and regional struggles, he pointed. During the Assembly session, the clear stands of Kuwait were made known and side meetings were held with heads of delegations of a number of sister and friendly nations where bilateral and regional relations were reviewed.

"I have also met with the U.N. secretary-general and stressed the important role the international organization can undertake in ending the Iraq-Iran conflict Shaykh as-Sabah said.

The secretary-general was informed on the necessity of implementing the unanimous resolutions of the Security Council on the withdrawal of the Israeli invasion forces from Lebanon. "Such withdrawal will lead to the solution of other problems relating to the Lebanese crisis," Shaykh as-Sabah noted. On the other hand, foreign ministers of member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council held a special meeting and explored several issues concerning the region. Shaykh as-Sabah also attended a ministerial meeting called by the Arab league which reviewed Arab causes and means of coordination. "We have also taken part in meetings of the non-aligned nations and member states of the Islamic Conference Organization," the deputy premier added. Shaykh as-Sabah expressed hope that the outcome of these meetings would participate, in one way or the other, in realizing regional and global detente.

The deputy premier foreign and information minister was received here by Foreign Undersecretary Rashid al-Rashid, Information Undersecretary Shaykh an-Nasir Mohammad al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the Director of Protocol Ahmad 'Abd al-Wahid al-Ayoubi and senior officials of the two ministries.

OMAN

FRG State Minister Arrives, Makes Statement

GF131452 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 OCT 83

[Excerpt] Muhammad az-Zubayr, industry and commerce minister, today received Juergen Moellemann, FRG minister of state at the Bonn Foreign Ministry and chairman of the Arab-German Association. The two sides discussed commercial relations and means of developing them.

The FRG minister and his accompanying delegation arrived this morning on a visit to the Sultanate of Oman which will last several days, during which he will hold talks with the senior officials in the Sultanate.

In a statement to the radio and the television correspondents, the FRG minister noted that he carries a message for His Majesty Sultan Qabus from the FRG president dealing with enhancing cooperation between the two countries. He also expressed the FRG keenness to cement the excellent relations existing between the two countries. He pointed out that during his visit to the Sultanate he will discuss international relations and the situation in the region, which brings concern. He added that these consultations among the moderate countries are very useful.

Holds Talks With Officials

GF131839 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The official session of talks between the Omani side, led by Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the FRG side, led by Juergen Moellemann, FRG minister of state for foreign affairs, was held this evening at Al-Ghubrah guest house. In a statement made to the radio and television correspondents after the conclusion of talks, Mr Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah said that bilateral relations and the means to develop them were discussed during the session of talks. He added that the meeting of the joint Omani-FRG committee scheduled to be held in Bonn toward the end of this month was also discussed. Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah added that both sides exchanged views on a number of issues that are of interest to both countries. The session of talks was attended on the Omani side by Faysal ibn Hamad al-Batashi, Foreign Ministry under secretary; Nizar Muhammad 'Ali, the sultanate's accredited ambassador in Bonn; and Haytham ibn Tariq, chief of U.S. and European affairs in the Foreign Ministry. The talks were attended on the FRG side by the delegation accompanying Mr Juergen Moellemann and the FRG ambassador to the sultanate.

SAUDI ARABIA

Seven-Member Committee To Hold November Meeting

LD120749 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0635 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Riyadh 12 Oct (SPA) — The Arab Seven-Member Committee is to hold a meeting at the beginning of next month to assess the results of its movements and to prepare a final report about the talks it held with the permanent members of the Security Council. *Al-Jazirah*, quoting an official Moroccan source, says that this report will be submitted to the forthcoming Arab summit conference to be held in Riyadh. The paper says that according to the Moroccan source his country has recently received a number of requests from a number of Arab capitals to hold an urgent meeting of the Seven-Member Committee. The source did not rule out a meeting could be held in Morocco or Riyadh after the return of the king of Morocco and chairman of the committee from his visit to America and France. He said that it is expected that the Moroccan king will report on the result of talks with the American President Ronald Reagan to the committee.

Solution to Lebanon Crisis Lies in Dialogue

LD131407 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Oct 83

[News analysis by Ali Abdullah al-Mani']

[Text] The preparatory committee for the National Dialogue Conference in Lebanon held its first meeting to discuss the preparations for the convening of the National Dialogue Conference. This conference seeks reconciliation among all the major parties in the Lebanese conflict and among the various political trends in Lebanon. This meeting comes in the wake of Lebanese President al-Jumayyil having set Thursday [20 Oct] as the date

for the start of the National Dialogue Conference, to which he has invited the leaders of the conflicting parties.

But, for security reasons, the Lebanese Government has not yet announced where the conference will be held. According to an official source in the Lebanese Foreign Ministry, the parties concerned will be told the location of the conference. Although the convening of the reconciliation conference has been delayed — it has been 18 days since the cease-fire — Lebanese sources have expressed the belief that the delay in the government's announcement of the conference does not mean that there are obstacles that prevent the convening of the conference. It is simply a matter of working out details connected with the dialogue itself, which major parties in the conference want to make clear before the beginning of the conference.

The agreement by the major parties in the conflict in Lebanon to attend this meeting is a clear indication that these parties have at last come to realize that the Lebanese crisis cannot be settled by the gun only. The crisis can be resolved easily through constructive dialogue and serious discussion, especially now that the guns have become silent and every party can hear clearly what the other is saying. The language of dialogue among the brothers is more effective than the language of weapons. Every sincere person will have no doubt whatever that the preparatory committee, through the cooperation of its members, will be able to overcome any difficulties that could obstruct the convening of the national reconciliation conference, and that, God forbid, could return Lebanon to the circle of violence and fighting.

UAE

Reportage on Visit of Palestinian Delegation

Arrives in Abu Dhabi

GF131000 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0600 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 Oct (WAKH) — A Palestinian delegation comprising Khalid al-Hasan, alias Abu al-Sa'id, and Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, members of the Central Committee of the Fatah movement, arrived in Abu Dhabi tonight on a 3-day visit to the UAE within the framework of their tour to a number of region countries. During the visit the delegation will hold talks with a number of officials in the UAE on the recent developments of the Palestinian cause in the Arab arena and the condition of the Palestinian community in the UAE.

Official Receives Delegation

GF131454 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1310 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 13 Oct (WAM) — Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the president's office, today received a Palestinian delegation which includes Khalid al-Hasan, Yasir 'Arafat's political adviser, and Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, Fatah Central Committee member. During the meeting, they discussed the Arab situation in general and the developments of the Palestinian situation in particular. The meeting was attended by Anis al-Khatib, PLO representative at the UAE. Khalid al-Hasan noted that his current tour of a number of the

region countries — accompanied by Mahmud 'Abbas — is designed to discuss with the officials the current developments in the Arab and Palestinian arena and to stress the need to exert efforts to unify the Arab ranks and to clear up the atmosphere in confrontation of the dangers that face the Arab nation at this stage.

Delegation Departs 13 Oct

GF131821 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1745 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 Oct (WAKH) — The Palestinian delegation which comprises Khalid al-Hasan and Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, Fatah Central Committee members, has left the UAE after concluding a 1-day visit within the framework of a tour of a number of area countries. During the visit, the Palestinian delegation held talks with a number of senior UAE officials dealing with the current Arab situation and issues of common interest.

AL-KHALIJ Urges Unity on Regional Security

GF131212 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0930 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 13 Oct (WAM) — In its editorial today, the UAE daily *Al-Khalij* commented on the security situation in the Gulf and wondered about the sides profiting from the deterioration of the security in this vital region for the Arabs, Muslims, and other world peoples. It also wondered about the power or powers that subject the region to their interest on the military side, in light of the current international power balance. It stated that closure of the Gulf to international navigation or attacks on the ports of Arab countries are not advantageous to the Arabs and Muslims. Strikes at Iranian or Iraqi oil installations in the region does not serve the interests of Iraq, Iran, Arabs, and Muslims. In addition, the expansion of the Iraqi-Iranian war to include the Gulf waters and a number of countries on the coast is not in the interests of the region, people and countries.

Al-Khalij sees the United States and Israel are the ones that will profit mostly from any illogical act that might explode the situation militarily in the region. Moreover, the Soviet role must not be forgotten in case the United States, the West, and Israel intervene militarily in the region.

The paper noted that the United States regards the Gulf according to Carter's principle: that it is a part of its national security, and that is why it quickly formed the RDF and why White House officials declared that they are ready to send U.S. forces to defend the interests of the free world. It also noted Sharon's strategic plan which was officially declared in Israel last year that Israel is militarily able to strike in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, the Arabian Gulf, and the Indian Ocean. At the conclusion of its editorial, the daily called on the region's countries to adopt a united and responsible stance to stop the destruction that will include us all if the declarations of war become military operations in the Arabian Gulf.

PDRY**Chairman Meets With Visiting Soviet Delegation**

GF131829 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1546 GMT
13 Oct 83

[Excerpt] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad received today the Soviet delegation led by Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, who is participating in our people's celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the revolution and the 5th anniversary of the party.

During the meeting, the brother chairman expressed his satisfaction over the continued development of the Yemeni-Soviet friendship relations.

YSP Chairman Receives Message from GDR's Honecker

GF101330 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT
10 Oct 83

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in his office at the Central Committee's secretariat this morning the GDR ambassador in Aden, who delivered a message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and president of the GDR State Council dealing with relations between the two friendly countries.

During the meeting, they discussed a number of issues of cooperation between the two friendly countries. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad reiterated the concern over the tense situation in Europe resulting from the aggressive policy of the U.S. Administration and its NATO allies seeking a continued deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe and an escalation of the arms race. He also affirmed our country's stand in support of the peaceful efforts and the constructive proposals by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries to reduce tension in Europe and shun the threats of the nuclear war which imperialist circles are seeking.

YAR Official Arrives With Message for Chairman

GF081402 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT
8 Oct 83

[Text] Brother Husayn ad-Da'fi, minister of state and adviser to the president for unity affairs in the northern part of the homeland, arrived in Aden this morning. In a statement to ANA, Ad-Da'fi said that he will convey a message to brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, from his brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland, dealing with the joint unity efforts and the issues that concern the two parts of Yemen.

YAR Official Leaves

GF091317 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT
9 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Brother Husayn ad-Da'fi, minister of state and adviser to the president for unity affairs in the northern part of the homeland, left Aden this morning after a working visit to the southern part of the homeland. During his visit he delivered a message to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, from his brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland.

In a statement to ANA, Brother ad-Da'fi said he is carrying a verbal message from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to his brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

Chairman Delivers Anniversary Speech 13 Oct

GF131800 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1505 GMT
13 Oct 83

[Speech delivered by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of YSP Central Committee, chairman of Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of Council of Ministers, through radio and television, on occasion of 20th anniversary of 14 October Revolution and 5th anniversary of Yemeni Socialist Party on 13 October — live]

[Excerpts] O our proud people, O laborers, farmers and intellectuals in all productive work positions, O heroes of our Armed Forces, people's police, state security, and people's militia in all positions of defense of the homeland's sovereignty, security, and independence. I salute you with the salutation of revolution and struggle in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the 14 October Revolution. The revolution erupted from the lofty (?Rasfan) mountains 20 years ago under the leadership of the nationalist front, in order to announce the beginning of the people's armed struggle against colonialism and its agents and to transfer our people's national liberation struggle to a new stage on the way to liberating the homeland and achieving its progress and unity.

I am pleased to convey to you the warmest salutations and greetings, struggle greetings, in the name of the YSP Central Committee, the Political Bureau, the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and the Council of Ministers on this occasion, which is dear to all Yemeni revolutionaries and which coincides with the celebration of the 5th anniversary of the establishment of the YSP, which was born through our people's struggle and was a developed extension of the significant Yemeni national movement. It is with extreme pleasure that we welcome our fraternal and friendly guests who came to participate in the revival of these celebrations, which delights our people.

Brothers and sisters. The question of the Yemeni unity has continued to occupy a distinguished position in the national and social liberation struggle of our people throughout the stages of

the evolution and development of the Yemeni revolutionary movement.

In spite of the hostility harbored by the enemies of our Yemeni people to every form of rapprochement, coordination, and unity efforts between both parts of Yemen, the national, peaceful and unionist form of relations between both sides now constitutes one of the distinct features of the struggle for Yemeni unity. This form enjoys the full support of the masses in the entire homeland. Thus, we emphasize the importance of the unionist measures adopted by the meetings of the first session of the Yemeni Council and by the meetings and talks held in San'a', Hajjah, and Ta'izz last August with our brothers in the northern part of the homeland, foremost of whom is Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. During these meetings it was agreed to take a number of important unionist steps in the field of citizens' movement between both sides, trade exchange, economic integrity, and political coordination. On our part here in the southern part of the homeland, we shall continue to make every effort to implement all the principles agreed upon and reinforce and develop peaceful relations between both sides, a thing that will lead to the dawn of unity that our masses are waiting for.

As for our country's relations with the region's states, we reaffirm our intention to continue our fixed policy in relations with all neighboring and fraternal Arab countries — a policy aimed at bolstering peaceful coexistence and fruitful cooperation on the basis of the mutual respect for sovereignty and nonintervention in the internal affairs in a manner that will guarantee our contribution to the reinforcement of security and stability in this sensitive region and will deter the threats of the imperialist military presence.

The peaceful efforts and constructive proposals made by the Soviet Union and all the socialist countries on solving world problems, nuclear disarmament, and easing world tension acquire strategic importance. We in the PDRY fully support the entire content of Comrade Andropov's statement made last September, in which he expressed the Soviet Union's concern about world peace and about deterring the threat of a nuclear disaster. We shall continue to participate, through our foreign policy, in the international efforts made by all the peace-loving nations in order to confront the hostile policies, plans, and moves of the imperialist forces and their supporters.

And in this regard, we would like to salute the distinguished international role played by the Soviet Union in its capacity as the pioneering and great power in the world's contemporary revolutionary process represented in the great services rendered by the Soviet Union and its glorious Communist Party to our question of safeguarding world peace, and the questions of liberation, progress and democracy in the world.

Our Yemeni people harbor deep love and respect for the Soviet Union for its early and continuing principled stands in support of the struggle of our people against the colonial regime in the south and the monarchist regime in the north and for its unlimited support to the revolutions of 26 September and 14 October in confrontation of the imperialist and reactionary challenges and conspiracies and for the great and generous aid it has been offering to our people in order to develop our economic, social

and cultural life. At the same time, our Yemeni people harbor the most profound feelings of appreciation for the principled and sincere stands of the Soviet Union in support of the struggle of our Arab peoples against the forces of the imperialist-Zionist alliance.

Today as we celebrate the 20th anniversary of the revolution and the 5th anniversary for the establishment of the party, the toilers, the party and popular and vocational organizations in addition to the central and local executive authoritative bodies face vital responsibilities and duties in the various fields of the current revolutionary process in the society. We have to multiply the struggle; reinforce the leading role of the party and continue to develop the means of political and ideological action among the masses; increase the participation of the toilers in the administration of the political, economic, and social life in the country; continue to boost the national economy through exerting the utmost efforts in order to execute the plan of the 4th year within the 5-year development plan; develop the economic institutions; and make the most ideal use of the productive capabilities of the factories and the farms.

We should also continue the efforts designed to reinforce the food supplies, expand the construction of modern food warehouses and ensure success for the campaign designed to eliminate illiteracy, which will begin next year.

On this occasion, we would like to greet the laborers, the farmers, and the hard-workers. We also greet our Armed Forces, the people's police, the security forces, the people's militia for their heroic role in the defense of the revolution and the homeland and in the construction of a new life.

Our people will continue the procession along this road with firm determination and with unshakable faith under the sagacious leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party. With these great ideas of scientific socialism and international proletarianism, we say long live the anniversary of the glorious revolution of 14 October, long live the immortal anniversary of the establishment of the Yemeni Socialist Party. Glory and immortality to the martyrs of the revolution and of the people and of the homeland. Glory to the Yemeni Socialist Party. Glory, all glory to our great Yemeni people, the makers of the glorious revolutions of 26 September and 14 October. Thank you.

Military Parade Held on Revolution Anniversary

GF130950 [Editorial report] Aden Domestic Service in Arabic at 0500 GMT on 13 October broadcasts live, with fair to unmonitored reception, the PDRY military parade held at the central parade square in Khor Mattar, Aden, to mark the 20th anniversary of the 14th October Revolution. The announcer begins by saying that the PDRY chairman and accompanying delegation are on the reviewing stand. The national anthem is played after which the announcer says the PDRY chairman and interior minister have gone to inspect the parade units. At 1515 GMT PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad addresses the parade.

He greets the citizens on the anniversary of the 14 October

Revolution and conveys the greetings of the YSP Central Committee, the Political Bureau, and the Presidium Council. He says: On your behalf we greet the representative of the Ethiopian revolution, the leader of the state of heroic Ethiopia — the struggler Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, the leader of the Ethiopian revolution — which is tied to our revolution and the people with ties of blood, goals, and doctrines and joint revolutionary principles. We affirm to the Ethiopian revolution that we will continue along one (line) on the basis of struggle against imperialism and racism and for the same victory of our Arab and African peoples. We also greet the delegation of the northern part of our dear homeland under the chairmanship of Vice President Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani and express our strong confidence that the glorious 26 September and 14 October Revolutions will emerge victorious whatever the difficulties.

He then also greets the Soviet delegation under the chairmanship of Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, member of the Politburo and candidate member of the CPSU. He expresses pride in the good relations with the Soviet Union and its aid to the PDRY and the Arab peoples for the sake of national liberation, economic progress, and development. He also greets George Habash, sec-

retary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine; and Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. He affirms the solidarity of the PDRY with the Palestinian revolution under the leadership of the PLO. He also greets the Lebanese Communist Party delegation under the chairmanship of George Hawi. He affirms that through the Lebanese Communist Party and the Lebanese National Salvation Front, the principled stance beside the struggle of the Lebanese people for the termination of the U.S.-Israeli occupation in Lebanon will continue. He also welcomes the Cuban delegation and expresses appreciation for the successes of the Cuban revolution and pride in the alliance between Cuba and the PDRY. He also welcomes the Hungarian and Bulgarian media and youth delegations and all the participants.

The chairman concludes his 10-minute speech by expressing gratitude for all those who contributed to this parade and the Yemeni citizens. The PDRY chairman's speech is followed by the announcer's detailed report on the proceedings of the military parade. The live broadcast ends at 0630 GMT.

Commentary Criticizes Shamir's Settlement Policy
NC131428 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Muhammad Sharaf Commentary: "The Middle East at a Crossroads"]

[Text] New Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir seems to consider only the need to achieve the Israeli goals represented in the establishment of a greater Israel in the Middle East. It seems that he still nurtures the lie that deceived the whole world; namely, that the Middle East region is empty and uninhabited and that any powerful party has the right to do with it whatever he wants at any time.

Despite the fact that Egypt, which has the deepest roots in the area, concluded a peace treaty with Israel with full U.S. participation, Yitzhaq Shamir and his government consider this treaty to be a mere isolation of Egypt from its status and historical role in confronting aggression against the Egyptian people's interests. The Egyptian people's interests are linked by inseparable ties to the interests of all peoples of the area. Such logic is, naturally, totally rejected by the Egyptian Government and people. From this premise, Egypt has declared its vehement condemnation and rejection of the policy that Yitzhaq Shamir said his government will adhere to.

It is unreasonable, for instance, that Egypt should remain with hands folded when the Israeli prime minister says his government will continue to pursue the policy of establishing settlements in the West Bank and Gaza. It is unreasonable that the Egyptian Government and people should agree to Yitzhaq Shamir and his predecessor Menahem Begin's claims that Jerusalem is part of Israel's historical land. It is unreasonable that Egypt should accept the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights to Israel on the basis that it was part of Israel's land in ancient history or because Israel's security requires annexing it. It is unreasonable that Egypt should remain silent about Israel's attack on the Iraqi nuclear plant, which Egypt denounced at the time, or about the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, its plans to control southern Lebanon and partition the whole of Lebanon in preparation for fragmenting the entire area. It is unreasonable that Egypt should avert its eyes so that it would not see what Israel is doing to finish off, once and for all, the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza, or the PLO, which is internationally recognized as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

In addition, we would like to add this small remark: Shamir or any other Israeli Government will make a great mistake if they ever imagine that the Egyptian people can ignore any Arab right. The Egyptian people will never stop struggling with all their forces so that everyone, including Israel, will respect the Arab borders which the Arab people have lived on and defended for thousands of years.

We state all of this and emphasize that the Egyptian Government and people are honestly and precisely committed, in letter and spirit, to the treaty concluded between Egypt and Israel. From their long experience, the Egyptian people realize that peace is the basic condition for achieving progress for all peoples. The Egyptian people realize that the Israeli people know this. The

Egyptian people also hope that Shamir's government and other forces which may consciously or unconsciously drive the Middle East and the whole world to further dangers, will also realize this.

Kamal Hassan 'Ali, U.S. Envoy Discuss Mideast
NC131500 Cairo MENA in English 1440 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, Oct 13 (MENA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan 'Ali conferred today with U.S. ambassador here Alfred Atherton on latest Mideast developments with emphasis on Lebanese developments. Discussions also touched on bilateral relations and the outcome of visits paid recently to Cairo by a number of foreign officials. Atherton returned here recently following a two-month home leave.

Mubarak Receives Message From Nigeria's Shagari
NC131412 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1322 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, 13 Oct (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today received a message from Nigerian President Shehu Shagari. Nigerian Ambassador in Cairo Abd al-Qadir Muhammad Imam handed the message to Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali during their meeting today. During the meeting they also discussed subjects of mutual concern and bilateral relations.

Romanian Interior Ministry Official Arrives
NC102109 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2050 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, 10 Oct (MENA) — Iulian Vlad, Romanian Interior Ministry state secretary, arrived in Cairo this evening on a visit of several days to Egypt, during which he will discuss the arrangements for Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Egypt. It is worth noting that the Romanian president will arrive in Cairo on 19 October on a visit of several days to Egypt.

MAY Devotes Special Issue to October War

PM120855 [Editorial Report] Cairo *May* in Arabic on 6 October 1983 publishes as a special issue entirely devoted to marking the 6 October 1973 war anniversary. On the front page the paper publishes a 1,000-word article by Chief Editor Sabri Abu al-Majd praising President Mubarak's leadership and discussing his role in the 1967 and 1973 wars. On the same page the paper prints a fairly large picture of President Mubarak alongside banner headlines highlighting an interview with him by Sabri Abu al-Majd published on pages 3 and 4.

In the 6,000-word interview Mubarak first discusses his early days in the Egyptian Air Force, reminisces over events of the 1967 war, and discusses the role of the Egyptian Air Force in it and how it was crippled by a single blow from the Israeli Air Force.

He then talks about the difficulties of the early days when he was appointed commander of the Egyptian Air Force and about his efforts to raise the standard of training and efficiency in it.

Mubarak goes on to discuss the war of attrition with Israel that followed the 1967 war and the great lessons learned from it, noting its contribution to training and hardening Egyptian servicemen in preparation for the 1973 war. He describes the preparations for the October war, carried out in great secrecy and under heavy camouflage, and the role the Air Force, of which he was the commander, played in it. He gives an account of the launching of the attack, telling how 220 Egyptian planes took off at the same time to bombard enemy positions when he gave the order for attack.

Asked about his views regarding late President as-Sadat, Mubarak says that the victories and achievements of the 1973 war were mainly due to his leadership, efforts, courage, and resolve. Defending As-Sadat against his detractors, he says: "If some people do not understand or appreciate Anwar as-Sadat's glorious historical role and try to obliterate and distort the achievements and victories he accomplished, this is nothing new in the history of peoples. Previously Napoleon was the target of many campaigns and was banished from his country. But after his death everybody recognized that he was one of the greatest leaders in history."

The paper publishes on page 5 a 5,000-word interview with Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and War Production Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah in which he mainly discusses the preparations for the October war and the tactics and fighting methods used in crossing the Suez Canal and penetrating the Bar-Lev line, praising the Egyptian Armed Forces and the daring, courage, and determination of Egyptian servicemen in the face of heavy odds.

Replying to a question about the views of Soviet advisers on the October war, Abu Ghazalah says: "A Soviet adviser named Sergey (Yeztushenko) told me: Your crossing of the canal will make its blue water run red. He also said: To cross this water

barrier you need an atom bomb. He was later withdrawn from Egypt for saying this."

Abu Ghazalah goes on to detail the progress of battles along the front and his personal experience on the battlefield, citing individual feats of heroism and daring in the battle.

Concluding, he says: "There is no doubt that the October war imposed peace on Israel and compelled the whole world to take action on the Palestine problem, which until then had been a local problem or just a refugee problem. It reactivated the question of the Middle East problem. The October war achieved all the objectives we sought from it, and it was very successful despite the poor performance at a certain place. Despite the [Deversoir] breach, peace could not have been imposed without it, and there would have been no peace initiative. This was because we spoke from a position of strength and not weakness. Were it not for the war, the Israelis would not have evacuated Sinai, and the Palestine problem would not have become an international problem. Finally, were it not for the October war the Arabs would not have become so influential because of the oil wealth. The war began with the Egyptian will, and we have achieved more than we wanted from it."

Other articles marking this occasion include: an article by Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, president of the Consultative Council, entitled "The October War: A Landmark in Contemporary Arab History"; a historical analysis by writer Muhammad Rashwan entitled "The October War and the Eastern Question"; an article by Minister of Information Safwat ash-Sharif entitled "The October Spirit Has Become the Spirit of Egyptian Information"; and 12 short articles by senior military commanders reminiscing over events of the October war and discussing its achievements and its various military aspects.

Husayn Expects French Planes Before End Oct
NC131046 Paris AFP in English 1045 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Baghdad, Oct 13 (AFP) — France has not yet delivered five Super-Etendard fighter-bombers promised to Iraq, head of state Saddam Husayn said today.

But he said the planes would be delivered before the end of the month.

President Husayn told a news conference here that he believed the delay was due to "pressure brought by the United States and especially Britain" on the French Government.

"In light of this pressure," he said: "We have been in contact with the French authorities and they have affirmed that they will respect their commitments.

The president said France had imposed no conditions on Iraq concerning the use of the planes.

"We refuse conditions on arms that we buy with our own money," he declared. "We are an independent country."

But he acknowledged that there had been "a friendly exchange of views on the subject between French and Iraqi officials."

The Iraqi leader did not rule out an Iranian blockade of the Strait of Hormuz, a critical passageway for oil tankers, but he said "it would be an act of folly."

"It would be flagrant blackmail on the part of Iran," he continued, "and if the world gives in to it, it would lead to an endless series of such moves" as Iran would continue to threaten to close the waterway.

He said it would be a "catastrophe" for the West if it submits to the Iranian threat.

Iran has said it would close the strait if Iraq used the Super-Etendards to attack Iranian oil facilities.

President Husayn disclosed that the sophisticated French jets were not [words indistinct] aircraft that could be used against naval targets.

"We have other planes equipped with Exocet missiles that can carry out the same missions," he said.

The president said Iraqi relations with the Soviet Union were "good," but he did not exclude a normalization of (?relations) with the United States.

Iraq, he continued, enjoyed "excellent relations" with France. He said his government was in general satisfied with the way in which Paris upheld its contracts concluded with Baghdad and made it clear that these contracts did not deal exclusively with the Super-Etendards.

On the other hand, he said, Iraqi-French friendship implied that Baghdad "will not be angry over a delay of several days or several weeks. If the delay is due to technical production problems there will be no repercussions. But if it is due to pressures, it will lead Iraq to be concerned for France's independence."

President Husayn stressed several times that France was "committed" to delivering the planes and that "in principle they will be delivered before the end of the month."

He said that Iraq had reached an accord with Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Turkey to increase the volume of its oil exports — currently 800,000 barrels a day — across their territories.

He added, finally, that his government had suspended financial and other assistance to the Abu Nidal Palestinian group that has claimed responsibility for several assassinations and attacks in Europe.

(Two of the four Iraqi Ilyushin 73 transport planes, which arrived earlier this week at the Chateauroux-Deols civilian airport south of Paris, were still on the ground today where they were reported to be receiving "sensitive" military equipment.

(But local officials said the material being loaded had nothing to do with the five Super-Etendard fighters that according to President Husayn will be delivered to Iraq before the end of the month.

(An official spokesman termed the material "sensitive, meaning material destined for a country at war."

(He said the two planes would leave tonight or tomorrow while others would arrive in the coming days "as they have for three years."

(The spokesman said there had been inaccurate reports concerning the arrival of Iraqi Airways jets to pick up Exocet missiles, Roland anti-tank rockets, fragmentation bombs and maintenance equipment for the Super-Etendards.

(Earlier this week a senior member of the local Chamber of Commerce said that Iraqi air traffic in the area was currently heavier than usual.)

INA on Press Conference

JN131224 BAGHDAD INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Oct (INA) — President Saddam Husayn held a press conference here today for a group of French journalists and correspondents representing the French news agencies, radios, and television networks.

Responding to the journalists' questions, the president talked about Iraqi-French relations, which he described as strong, excellent, and based on principles of mutual benefit and common interests, which stem from Iraq's independent position on dealing with the world countries.

At this press conference, the president also talked about Iraq's relations with the other world states—relations which stem from Iraq's principled and developed viewpoint regarding dealing with others on the level of international relations.

He touched on the progress of the Iraqi-Iranian war and Iraq's strong position in its defense of its rights against the Iranian regime's aggression. He also talked about the Lebanese situation and Iraq's unwavering support for the unity of Lebanon—land and people—in addition to the Arab situation in general.

Attending the meeting were Khalid 'Abd al-Mun'im, director of the presidential office; Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information; and the director general of the Press and Information Department of the presidential office.

Communique No 1,246 on 12-13 Oct Operations

*JN131812 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT
13 Oct 83*

[Communique No 1,246 issued by the Armed Forces General Command]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With brave men who are determined to defend the homeland and the principles of the revolution, our victorious armies are continuing their victorious operations in the operational sectors. The results of the activities yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. The daring planes of our air force today attacked enemy positions and troop concentrations in the northern sector of the battlefield, as well as important military targets deep inside enemy territory. Our valiant eagles scored direct and effective hits on the enemy's positions and troop concentrations, inflicting more losses in life and equipment. Flames and columns of smoke were seen all over the enemy targets that were hit and destroyed. All our fighter planes returned safely to base, thanks be to God.

2. Our forward units used all types of weapons to pound a group of targets deep in the enemy's positions opposite our positions in the central sector of the battlefield. A number of enemy troops were either killed or wounded, and their positions and equipment were set on fire.

3. One was killed and one infantry position was destroyed east of Basra.

4. The clique of aggression and evil in Iran shelled Mandali and its suburbs today, damaging several civilian installations.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 October 1983

Ramadan, UK Charge Discuss Bilateral Relations

*JN131830 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT
13 Oct 83*

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received (Earl Waiker), British charge d'affaires in Baghdad, this morning. During the meeting, they reviewed bilateral relations between Iraq and Britain and stressed the need to promote and expand these relations and to develop the joint relations of cooperation in order to conform with the desire of officials in both countries. They also stressed the need to provide various skills in numerous fields in order to serve the interests of the two peoples as well as peace and stability in the Arab region in particular and the whole world in general. Furthermore, they stressed the need to implement the agreement made during Ramadan's recent visit to Britain.

Parliamentary Seminar To Be Held in Baghdad

*JN131916 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT
13 Oct 83*

[Excerpt] A seminar on Arab-European parliamentary dialogue will be held in Baghdad at the end of this month under the patronage of President Saddam Husayn. In a statement to INA, People's Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddad said the seminar aims to strengthen cooperation between Arab and European parliamentarians in the fields of politics and economics. He added that the seminar participants will meet for 2 days to discuss issues of mutual concern, particularly those dealing with the establishment of just peace in the Middle East and the Palestinians' right to self-determination. The seminar will also discuss the means of developing and expanding Arab-European economic relations and of realizing joint cooperation.

Haddad noted that the People's Assembly has formed a preparatory committee chaired by Taha Yasin al-'Ali, head of the culture, information, education, and youth committee, to make the necessary arrangements for the success of this seminar.

Lebanon's Junblatt Arrives in Amman 13 October

JN140654 Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 14 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Amman, *Ad-Dustur* — Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt arrived in Amman from Paris yesterday on a short visit to Jordan.

In a statement to an *Ad-Dustur* correspondent, Junblatt said he is looking forward to meeting with His Majesty King Husayn today to discuss the latest developments in the Lebanese questions and other Arab issues. He added that he will leave later for Damascus.

Junblatt declined to comment on the meetings of the committee in charge of preparing for a national reconciliation conference in Lebanon.

AR-RA'Y Calls for Egypt's Return to Arab Fold

JN140720 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 14 Oct 83

[From the press review]

[Text] On the subject of Egypt's return to the Arab fold, today's *Ar-Ra'y* says: *All the aspirations regarding Egypt's return to the Arab fold will remain mere warm feeling unless these feelings are translated into an action that will achieve this return. It is obvious that emotions alone are not enough. This is a fact known by everybody. Thus, Egypt's return to the Arab ranks requires a courageous Arab action that will pave the way for these aspirations and carry them from the framework of emotions to reality.*

Current Egyptian positions and practices must not leave any room for Arab hesitation and delay in paving the way for Egypt's return to the Arab fold. This, frankly, means that nothing should prevent this return, and there is no excuse to delay it or to show that it requires efforts, consultations, and talks.

Ar-Ra'y continues: Egypt's return to the Arab fold means that the Arab ranks will gain a political and military force that cannot be ignored. This matter cannot be argued, because events have proved that Egypt's political and military impact was an important factor in consolidating Arab impact in the international arena and in all phases of the Arab cause.

What is strange is that the Arab position on Egypt's return to the Arab fold is confined to only warm feelings while more than 50 members in the U.S. Congress are complaining that a cold war between Egypt and Israel has begun — and these congressmen are concerned about its developments and consequences. Nobody knows why the Arabs do not open the doors for Egypt's return and support its practices which have harassed Israel and the U.S. congressmen who sympathize with Israel. Why do the Arabs not hasten to strengthen their ranks with Egypt especially with all its political and military potential?

Ar-Ra'y concludes: The talk about Egypt's return to the Arab ranks does not convince the Arab masses any more. These masses are looking for an Arab action that will achieve this return without any delay. This is the least of the things the Arabs must do in these critical circumstances through which they themselves and their fatal cause are passing.

Security Arrangements Committee Meets 13 Oct*NC131932 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Oct 83*

[Excerpt] The Security Arrangements Committee held its 12th meeting at 1030 today at the Trad Bank branch between Kafr Shima and Ash-Shuwayfat in the presence of its members Staff Colonel Jean Nasif representing the Army, Dr Jean Ghanim representing the Lebanese Front, Wahbi Abu Fa'ur representing the National Salvation Front, and Dr Ayyub Humayyid representing the Amal Movement. The meeting continued until 1530. They did not issue a statement on the results of the meeting.

However, informed sources have told the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY that the conferees first discussed the incidents that have taken place and that have been regarded as a violation of the cease-fire. The incidents took place in Suq al-Gharb yesterday afternoon where a Lebanese Army officer was martyred and six other military personnel were wounded when the Army position in the area was shelled.

The conferees unanimously agreed on the need for the observance of the cease-fire decision and the prevention of cease-fire violations.

The committee then moved to discuss the subject of neutral observers with a view to defining the task that will be assigned to them, the areas in which they will be deployed, and their method of action. The conferees used maps to pinpoint the positions [in which the observers will be stationed]. The committee then began drawing up the clauses related to the observers' task, preparatory to approving the final and official text.

Amal Group To 'Suspend' Role in Committee*NC132033 Paris AFP in English 2008 GMT 13 Oct 83*

[Text] Beirut, Oct 13 (AFP) — The Shi'ite Amal Movement has decided to "suspend" its participation in a four-party military committee set up under the Lebanese cease-fire agreement, Amal leader Nabih Birri said here today.

"The Amal Movement leadership no longer considers itself engaged by committee decisions, but will still abide by the cease-fire and its application in the area," Mr. Birri told newsmen.

The committee was made up of the Lebanese Army, the opposition front for national salvation, the "Lebanese Forces" Christian militia and Amal.

Amal's decision was motivated by "the existence of problems which concern the application of the cease-fire and the principles on which it was established," Mr. Birri said.

"For about a week, developments have arisen in contradiction with the cease-fire accords," he added.

The Amal representative did not participate yesterday in a committee meeting attended by several mediators, including

Saudi Arabian emissary Rafiq al-Hariri, who had promised that the situation would return to normal, Mr. Birri said.

Mr. Birri said he attended today's meeting only as a "proof of good will."

A spokesman for Druze leader Walid Junblatt's Progressive Socialist Party later said that the PSP too had decided to withdraw from the committee. In a communique distributed here, the source said the PSP had decided to withdraw "for the same reasons" as those advanced by Amal.

Beirut Reports Amal Decision*NC132217 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 13 Oct 83*

[Text] [Chairman of the Amal Movement Command Council] Nabih Birri said that the Amal Movement has decided to suspend its membership in the Security [Arrangements] Committee entrusted with consolidating the cease-fire and tackling the situation in the mountain.

Birri said that the reason [for the suspension] is due to the existence of problems pertaining to the implementation of the cease-fire agreement and the principles on which it was established. He pointed out that certain developments occurred a week ago which contradict the agreement. However, he refused to give any other clarifications.

Salvation Front Also Withdraws*NC132242 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2225 GMT 13 Oct 83*

[Text] Amal Movement leader lawyer Nabih Birri said tonight that the movement's representative to the cease-fire consolidation committee will not attend the meeting the committee will hold today, Friday, and will be awaiting the settlement of some pending matters.

"We have learned that the representative of the National Salvation Front has expressed solidarity with the Amal Movement and will also not attend the meeting.

14 October Meeting Canceled*NC140717 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 14 Oct 83*

[Text] The Security Arrangements Committee will not hold its scheduled meeting today. This is due to the fact that the National Salvation Front and the Amal Movement suspended the participation of their representatives — Lieutenant Colonel Sharif Fayyad and Dr Ayyub Humayyid — in the meetings until pending matters have been settled. Meanwhile the Amal Movement and National Salvation Front affirm their complete adherence to the implementation of the cease-fire.

Dialogue Preparatory Committee Issues Statement
NC131834 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1658 GMT
 13 Oct 83

[Telephone dispatch by correspondent Nasir Bitar from the Health Ministry building in Beirut — live]

[Text] On the basis of the invitation addressed by his excellency the president of the Lebanese republic to the National Dialogue Committee, the Preparatory Committee held a meeting at the headquarters of the Public Health Ministry at 1100 on 13 October 1983. The meeting continued until 1700. It was chaired by His Excellency Ambassador Khalil Makkawi, acting secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, as representative of his excellency the president of the republic. The meeting was attended by: Engineer Marun Hilu representing His Excellency [former] President Camille Sham'un, Dr 'Adnan Hubballah representing His Excellency [former Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies] 'Adil 'Usayran, Muhammad al-Mashnuq representing His Excellency former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam, Engineer Alfred Madi representing Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, Muhsin Dallul representing Walid Junblatt, and Engineer Colonel 'Akif Haydar representing Nabih Birri.

At the end of the meeting the following statement was issued: The conferees emphasize that they have reached complete and full agreement on defining the basic subjects, which if wisely tackled, will ensure the liberation of the homeland and the establishment of the sound foundations for building a homeland that is capable of standing fast, surviving, growing, and interacting in a manner that will ensure the dignity of man and the impregnability of the entity.

The present representatives of the National Dialogue Committee have unanimously agreed that their task makes it incumbent upon them to consider the general interests of the Lebanese people without pondering specific personal matters. Therefore, their efforts have centered on preparing the steps that will ensure creating the atmosphere that will be conducive to the success of the National Dialogue Committee's work. This body is scheduled to begin its meetings on Thursday, 20 October.

While affirming that it has achieved all this by virtue of the positive, serious, and responsible atmosphere that prevailed during its meeting, the Preparatory Committee hopes to have carried out its duty and hopes the meeting of the National Dialogue Committee will be crowned with complete success for which the Lebanese people are waiting with anxiety and hope. The committee seizes this opportunity to emphasize its appreciation for His Excellency Ambassador Khalil Makkawi who managed the meeting with his well known courtesy and understanding. The committee also thanks his excellency the president and the government for hosting it and sponsoring its work.

Makkawi on Meeting

NC132225 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT
 13 Oct 83

[Text] Ambassador Khalil Makkawi, acting secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, who represented President Shaykh Amin

al-Jumayyil at the Preparatory Committee meeting, has stated that the mere convening of the meeting has been an important and fundamental step toward national reconciliation. The ice has been broken in the relations among the Lebanese parties. The atmosphere at the meeting was constructive and demonstrated agreement on all subjects confronting Lebanon.

Ambassador Makkawi said that the joint efforts which the committee members exerted and completed in one session, prove that all the participants are determined to work out a complete document for the creation of a new Lebanon for which all Lebanese aspire.

Ambassador Makkawi said that the prepared agenda that has been agreed upon will be presented to the president of the Republic and the members of the Dialogue Committee. Ambassador Makkawi thanked all the participants who demonstrated great responsibility and nationalism on the grounds that they had only one objective, the survival of Lebanon so that it will be able to play an effective role on the international stage.

Walid Junblatt Departs Paris for Amman 13 Oct
JN131520 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1500 GMT
 13 Oct 83

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, left Paris this afternoon aboard a private plane for Amman. In Paris, Junblatt met with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson and Lebanese National Bloc leader Raymond Iddih.

A spokesman for the French External Relations Ministry said that during the talks the French minister stressed France's adherence to Lebanon's unity and territorial integrity, as well as its commitment to peace and to respecting the Lebanese legitimate authority.

VOL Comments on Iddih's Seven-Point Memorandum
NC131634 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT
 13 Oct 83

[Telephone dispatch from correspondent Fadi Najjar in Paris — live]

[Text] From the (Prince) Hotel in Paris, where he is staying, [National Bloc leader] Raymond Iddih this afternoon announced his memorandum which contained the following seven points:

1. A demand that Israel withdraw from Lebanon immediately and unconditionally in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 509.
2. An emphasis on the fact that the United States alone is capable of having Israel withdraw from Lebanon and a call on Washington to exercise its influence on Israel.
3. A call for the abrogation of the Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. agreement and for reverting to the armistice agreement.

4. Iddih believes that Israel's withdrawal will automatically lead to the withdrawal of the other foreign forces which are present in Lebanon without its approval. He did not name these forces but he meant the Syrian and Palestinian forces.

5. A call on the European states to ban imports from Israel just as they did during the Malvinas dispute between Argentina and Britain.

6. Iddih warns that a change in Lebanon's borders with Washington's approval will lead to the change in the area's borders and this would mean a new Vietnam.

7. The gist of the memorandum: He will not participate in the dialogue body which will not be able to end the Israeli occupation and the Syrian mandate.

Iddih concluded his memorandum with the following sentence: I do not wish to participate in the partition of Lebanon in any way.

This memorandum deserves two quick remarks: The first remark is that Iddih mentioned Syria in only [word indistinct] words — Syria which invaded Lebanon 6 years before Israel did and which no longer makes its withdrawal from Lebanon conditional on the Israeli withdrawal. In his latest statement, the Syrian president said that the Syrian Army in Lebanon is actually in its country and it is not an occupation army.

The second remark is related to the fact that Iddih has forgotten that Resolution 509 was followed by Resolution 520 which calls on all the foreign forces to withdraw from the country without preference or discrimination.

Finally, Iddih's demands regarding the 10 European states can be described as political romanticism because they are unrealistic.

Qulaylat Opposes Possible Censorship of VOAL

NC140818 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic
0530 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat [leader of the Independent Nasirite Movement-Al-Murabitun] stated the following: Because the usual information media censorship question has been made one of the current issues and is, furthermore, contrary to the aims of censorship, the citizen, particularly the Muslim, feels that the spiteful clamor stirred up over this question and the accompanying intimidation campaigns fall within a negative framework, which is primarily aimed at the Voice of Arab Lebanon as a national and Islamic institution. Likewise, it aims to control and distort the Friday sermons and Islamic ceremonies relayed from the Al-Murabitun center at Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir mosque.

Brother Qulaylat reaffirmed that the Voice of Arab Lebanon, in addition to the legitimate legal documents it holds, obtains its support, immunity, and legality from the will of the overwhelming majority of Muslims and nationalists. It also represents the voice of a party against which a psychological and moral terrorist plan is being applied. He noted that the Voice of Arab

Lebanon will continue to function, that it will abide by its responsibility toward the will of the Muslims and nationalists to relay the Friday prayers and sermons, and that it will stand fast as it has always done against all plots and plans to destroy this institution.

Birri Calls for Accord Before Army Deployment

NC140844 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic
0530 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Lawyer Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal Movement, has said that at no time before did Lebanon find itself on such dangerous crossroads as today. He added: If the dialogue is not achieved I fear many things would happen, including a renewal of the fighting, and then history will not forgive us. He noted that he is neither optimistic nor pessimistic.

On the situation in Beirut's southern suburb, lawyer Birri said: We once again welcome the Army but, frankly, after and not before the political accord.

Reportage on Clashes, Cease-Fire in Tripoli Area

Party Denies Communists Killed

NC121738 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1708 GMT
12 Oct 83

[Text] A Lebanese Communist Party official source has stated that no party members were killed in the Tripoli clashes. A short time ago, we had broadcast names of people who were killed in the clashes as conveyed in a report to official security sources in Tripoli.

Unification Attacks Syrian Nationalists

NC130855 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0849 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] We have just received the following report: Armed elements of the Islamic Unification Movement in Tripoli have just started a major offensive on the Syrian Social Nationalists in the port area.

More Than 72 Killed

NC131843 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT
13 Oct 83

[Text] A third cease-fire agreement was announced in Tripoli at 1600 tonight. Up to now, the parties to the conflict were adhering to the latest agreement despite the fact that bursts of machinegun fire were still being heard from time to time.

Before the agreement, the clashes abated at times but became more violent at others. The clashes were taking place between the [Islamic] Unification Movement on one side and the Communist Party, the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, and the Arab Labor Party on the other.

The battles have resulted in the death of more than 72 persons and the wounding of no fewer than 150 others.

Fatalities Reported at 75

*NC140658 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT
14 Oct 83*

[Excerpt] The violent clashes in Tripoli stopped at 1830 yesterday after 3 consecutive days of fighting. There were several cease-fire decisions that were not adhered to and several meetings of the Northern Coordination Committee during which the conferees could not put an end to the bloodshed. The number of casualties is officially unknown yet, but press reports indicate that over 75 people were killed and several others were wounded.

'Schism' in Islamic Group

*NC140758 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT
14 Oct 83*

[Excerpt] Information received by the Voice of Lebanon from the north has revealed a schism within the Islamic Unification Movement, which has produced two factions. The first faction is led by both Sa'id Sha'ban — who is in charge of the movement — and Abu 'Ammar [not further identified], who is directly linked to Syria. The second faction is led by Khalil 'Akkawi, alias Abu 'Arabi, who is backed by 'Arafat.

The latest news received from Tripoli says that, this morning, the Islamic Unification Movement completed the implementation of its plan for regrouping its forces in the areas of the At-Tall and An-Najmah squares and in the downtown markets in preparation for new military operations.

Beirut Radio Reports on Wounding of U.S. Marine

*NC132254 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2245 GMT
13 Oct 83*

[Text] Spokesman for the U.S. Marines Major Bob Jordan has said that a member of the Marines received slight wounds tonight when an unknown person travelling in a speeding car hurled a handgrenade at a Marine unit near the visa section of the U.S. Embassy. Spokesman Jordan told REUTER news agency that the condition of the wounded Marine, whose name he refused to divulge, is stable and that he has been taken for treatment to the Marine contingent headquarters near the Beirut International Airport. REUTER pointed out that this incident took place at a time when Marine Commander General Paul Kelly ended his visit to Beirut.

Marine Killed 14 October

*NC141156 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT
14 Oct 83*

[Text] The most significant security incident today is that which the U.S. Marines' official spokesman considers as a premeditated attack which took place today against more than one Marine position near the airport.

AP cited Major Robert Jordan, spokesman of the U.S. Marines contingent in Beirut, as saying a U.S. Marine was killed today when he encountered sniper fire near the Beirut airport.

He said another Marine was seriously wounded in two separate incidents. Jordan explained that at 1045 today, the jeep of the Marine and his companion came under a hail of bullets from the Hayy as-Sullum-Burj al-Barajinah road. The jeep overturned killing the one Marine and leaving the other soldier uninjured.

Another Marine was wounded in another jeep coming from the opposite direction at 1005.

Maj Jordan affirmed that the attack was premeditated and that the Marines were the target. He said another unit stationed near the airport and a helicopter base came under machinegun fire and RPG's.

He said the U.S. soldiers returned the fire.

A Marine from the U.S. Embassy guards in 'Ayn al-Muraysah was slightly wounded yesterday evening when a handgrenade was hurled at the checkpoint he was manning.

VOAL Says IDF Officer Wounded by Resistance

*NC140824 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic
0530 GMT 14 Oct 83*

[Text] Within the framework of the military operations by Lebanese National Resistance fighters against the Israeli occupation forces, an Israeli officer was wounded by machinegun fire on the main road between Burj ash-Shamali and Al-Bazuriyah near the Al-Bu'a'yni gas station.

In addition, seven Israeli soldiers were injured yesterday in a traffic accident between an Israeli military transport vehicle and another Israeli civilian vehicle near the Rashayya al-Wadi triangle in the western Al-Biq'a'.

Salvation Front Erects Radio Station in Paris

*NC130943 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT
13 Oct 83*

[Text] The newspaper *As-Safir* today publishes the following front-paged report: A National Salvation Front's Radio Transmitter in Paris [as heard].

The paper adds that as of yesterday, and on a daily basis, the National Salvation Front began transmitting two news bulletins from a private radio transmitter.

The radio station, in addition to the news bulletins, organizes two open seminars weekly on the current situation in Lebanon. The radio transmitter, the paper says, operates on an FM wavelength.

U.S., NATO Forces 'Must Leave Lebanon'

JN131803 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT
13 Oct 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Amid the widespread confusion in Lebanon and the campaigns of deception and obscurantism unleashed on Lebanon by those who are hostile to Lebanon and the Arabs, it is very useful to dot the i's and cross the t's, and to point out the main causes of the current problem. This has been repeatedly asserted by President Hafiz al-Asad. He said that there is an invading army in Lebanon, the army of the Israeli enemy, and that this invading army should leave Lebanon without imposing any conditions on the country. The Israeli forces' withdrawal will help solve the Lebanese-Lebanese dispute, with Arab assistance.

Thus, it is clear that the main problem in Lebanon is represented by Israel's occupation of part of the Lebanese territory and by the agreement of submission that aims at transforming Lebanon into an Israeli protectorate. Hence, the efforts made by both the Lebanese and non-Lebanese parties that interfere with the Lebanese problem must necessarily be directed at ending the Israeli occupation of the Lebanese territory and at delivering Lebanon from the chains with which it is being threatened. However, the United States, which claims to be concerned about Lebanon and which has appointed itself advocate of the present Lebanese Government, does not wish Lebanon well. It wants it to be an Israeli-U.S. protectorate and a place of residence [mustaqarran] for the NATO forces that are currently positioned on Lebanese soil under the guise of the Multinational Forces.

Washington, which claims to be concerned about Lebanon, is intensifying and aggravating the Lebanese problem. It is not doing anything to remove the Israeli occupation. On the contrary, it is supporting the Israeli Government's anti-Lebanon policies that are aimed at annexing its territories and putting it in chains. Furthermore, Washington has forced its way into Lebanese internal affairs, has sided with the Phalangists, and has fought with them against the majority of the Lebanese people. Thus, if the Israeli occupation is the main problem in Lebanon, the aggressive U.S. and NATO presence in that country is no less threatening to Lebanon's security, safety, and unity than the Israeli forces. Therefore, those who claim to be concerned about Lebanon — but are actually more dangerous to it — must pack up and leave. The U.S. forces and the biased NATO forces must leave Lebanon. This is a test of good intentions and credibility.

Those who claim to have come to Lebanon to help must help Lebanon expel the Israeli invaders. They must stop interfering in its internal affairs and in either directing or supporting the policy of the current Lebanese Government. Since all of the Lebanese people want to be optimistic about the convening of the national dialogue preparatory committee and want this dialogue to produce beneficial results — by preserving Lebanon's unity, independence, Arabism, and sovereignty — then all those who interfere in Lebanon's affairs and all the biased ones must leave Lebanon alone. They should leave Lebanon to its people and its Arab nation so that it can cross the bridge to safety and well-being. We are certain that, if left alone, Lebanon will be able to solve all its problems and internal differences.

Army Formation Carries Out Military Exercise

JN131348 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT
13 Oct 83

[Text] At the directive of President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces, one of our combat formations has carried out an exercise with live ammunition which included the launching of surface-to-surface missiles.

General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief and defense minister, and a number of the headquarters and formations officers attended the implementation phase of the exercise.

Al-Ahmar, PNC's Al-Fahum Exchange Views 13 Oct

JN131418 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus, 13 Oct (SANA) — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, met today with PNC speaker Khalid al-Fahum. They exchanged views on political developments in the Arab region and the means of strengthening Arab steadfastness against U.S.-Zionist aggression against the Arab nation.

Transportation Minister Receives GDR Official

JN131453 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1403 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus, 13 Oct (SANA) — Transportation Minister Yunis Muhammad today received Schuster, GDR deputy minister for foreign trade, who is currently visiting Syria. They discussed cooperation between the two countries in the transportation fields and the importance of setting up a railway network in Syria.

Al-Asad Receives Cable From Lebanese Camps

JN101005 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT
10 Oct 83

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has received the following cable of appreciation from the popular committees in Nahr al-Barid and Al-Baddawi camps in Tripoli, Lebanon, on the 10th anniversary of the October War:

O great Arab leader, struggler President Hafiz al-Asad. On behalf of the Palestinian Arab masses in the Nahr al-Barid and Al-Baddawi camps in Tripoli, Lebanon, we send you greetings of pride, glory, and appreciation on the 10th anniversary of the October war of liberation which opened the pages of Arab triumph in modern times and restored hopes of victory and liberation to the nation's masses.

While celebrating this glorious occasion, our Palestinian Arab masses salute Syria's great army, the army of the Arab nation and the Palestinian masses and revolution's strong bastion. Congratulating ourselves as well as Your Excellency, we value the stands of manliness and heroism displayed by the Ba'thist army under your outstanding leadership and stress the spirit of the solidarity of struggle and the love which exist between our masses

in the Al-Baddawi and Nahr al-Barid camps and the Syrian forces which are our security belt and which protect and love us.

The Syrian soldier occupies the heart of every Palestinian. He is an example of sacrifice and heroism. We express our love, cohesion, and absolute trust in Al-Asad's soldiers. We denounce and condemn 'Arafat's lies and those of his deviationist gang which harm the genuine Palestinian love for the heroes of the October army. Those who speak of possible confrontation between the great Syrian army and the Palestinian resistance are trying to make 'Izz ad-Din al-Qassam's grandchildren [Palestinian fighters] doubt the officers and men of this army. They are unaware of the truth about Al-Asad's army which participated in all the Palestinian battles and confronted all the nation's enemies in defense of the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian Arab masses. They are also unaware of the real sentiments and faith our Palestinian people cherish for their beloved army, the heroic Syrian Army under your historic leadership.

O great Arab leader: As we renew our pledge of sincerity, struggle, and cohesion to the leader of the October war and the leader of the Arab march to victory and liberation, we assert that the presence of the Syrian Arab forces in north Lebanon offers peace and security to our masses in these two camps.

Signed: The popular committees of the Nahr al-Barid and al-Baddawi camps: Abu Yasin Shatla, Abu 'Abdallah, Abu Muhammad May'ari, Abu Fakhri Rabi', 'Umar al-Hasan, Abu 'Imad al-Hasan, Abu Shadi as-Sa'di, Abu Fawwaz al-Hasan, Abu Fakhri May'ari, Abu Zuhayr, Abu Sarhan, Comrade Abu an-Na'im, Abu 'Ali, Abu Nidal, Abu 'Ali as-Safa, Abu Mahmud Dabbusah, and Abu Najib Shihadah.

Finance Minister Aridor Resigns, Makes Statement*TA131705 Tel Aviv IDF in Hebrew 1650 GMT 13 Oct 83*

[Statement by Finance Minister Yoram Aridor explaining the reasons for his resignation in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] A few minutes ago, at the Cabinet meeting, I made an announcement that I intended to resign from the Cabinet. I also handed the letter of resignation to the prime minister.

The resignation was prompted by the realization that, under the circumstances which have developed, I would not be able to make a further contribution to the Cabinet as finance minister.

There was a report, most of which is true, on the following: At the Finance Ministry, and together with elements outside the Finance Ministry, we worked out a comprehensive economic policy. We thought that this plan should be implemented in a number of stages, with the last one still requiring checks and clarifications and not pending immediate implementation. The last stage was to have been examined by additional elements, including the Cabinet. However, since the report was released — and I am standing behind the main points of the plan as they were released — but since it became clear that it is no longer possible to implement this plan, I did not consider it possible to continue to contribute to the Cabinet in my position as finance minister. I then reached the conclusion that I must resign from the Cabinet.

I would like to note my deep gratitude to the prime minister, who stood at my side with all the energy and talents at his disposal, both when he was elected prime minister as well as earlier, when he was asked by the president to form the government. I am confident that the State of Israel can take pride in a prime minister such as Yitzhaq Shamir and I am certain he will be able to lead the country and the people to a safe haven. I also thank my colleagues, the ministers, for their cooperation and I am sure that the government, under his leadership, will continue to lead the Israeli people and will also succeed in this.

As far as I am concerned, I will do my best, as a Knesset member, to help the prime minister and the Cabinet members.

Cabinet Secretary's Statement*TA131832 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1824 GMT 13 Oct 83*

[Statement by Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor after the Cabinet session in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] At this evening's Cabinet session the finance minister announced his intention to resign from the Cabinet and immediately after that he submitted his letter of resignation to the prime minister.

The program for the dollarization of the economy, as it was published by the media today, was never discussed by the Cabinet and the Cabinet does not intend to discuss it. Therefore, that program does not exist. The Cabinet will aspire to hold a dialogue with all elements concerned with the economy in order to attain stability in exports, commerce, and the finance market. The Cabinet will encourage savings and will not harm the savings

schemes and the financial assets held by the public. The Cabinet will work to accelerate the signing of the agreement agreed upon with the banks so that the securities stock exchange may open immediately. That is the statement. I am prepared to give the main points in English.

Shamir Interview*TA131942 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 Oct 83*

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Yoram Ronen — live in the prime minister's office in Jerusalem]

[Text][Ronen] Mr Prime Minister, did outgoing Finance Minister Yoram Aridor bring to your attention or ask for your support for his new economic program which calls for full dollarization of the Israeli economy?

[Shamir] Over the last few days I heard about the dollarization proposal from the finance minister. I never considered implementing this program. I regarded it as food for thought and analysis by experts and professionals. It is a fact that the Cabinet has never discussed it, nor will it discuss that idea. I very much regret that such an idea, which was published in such a strange way and something of an unhatched egg, caused the public concern.

[Ronen] Do you think the publication of that idea was what, in fact, led to the finance minister's resignation?

[Shamir] To a certain extent. That leak, the leak of an idea which was proposed as a plan and apparently caused damage, economic damage is, of course, what influenced the finance minister. However, it is my impression that the finance minister has spent several days considering that program.

[Ronen] And you had no intention of adopting that program?

[Shamir] I did not and I do not. I do not regard it as realistic, as something that can be implemented, and I think that is the opinion of all those concerned with the economy in Israel.

[Ronen] Mr Shamir, now that Aridor's dollarization program is, in fact, dead, what is the Cabinet's alternative program, especially to calm down the economy a little, the boiling economy?

[Shamir] I would not speak about alternative programs, but the Cabinet, at its first session after its swearing-in, made several very important decisions in this area. We decided to cut the budget, including decreasing the subsidies; we decided on a realistic exchange rate for the shekel and guaranteeing the value of the bank shares, and I am sure that the implementation of these decisions will open the way for the rehabilitation, the calming down and stabilization of the economy.

[Ronen] The public, as you undoubtedly know, is confused and upset, first the blow of the bank shares, then the devaluation, the cut in the subsidies, today the finance minister's programs: What do you personally intend to do to calm the public? Meet

with those concerned with the economy, work for the opening of the stock exchange?

[Shamir] I very much regret the panic that has been caused and the concern. We need stability today and calm and, first of all, we will appeal to the public. It has no grounds for panic. These plans we have decided upon, the budget cuts, the devaluation in real terms, guaranteeing the banks' share value, these are plans upon which we will base our economic activities. We have no other plans. We will cooperate with all the important elements in the economy so as to bring about calm together.

[Ronen] Including the Histadrut?

[Shamir] Including the Histadrut, so as to bring about calm and more stability. I think, and I have heard this over the last few days, that all those seriously concerned with the economy agree with what the Cabinet decided at its last session and at the previous sessions.

[Ronen] But the finance minister, in fact, spoke about a phased program, with the public fearing, perhaps wrongly, that the next stage will perhaps strike at their foreign currency accounts, their savings schemes, and this panic....

[Shamir — interrupting] Under no circumstances, no. We have no thoughts and no intention of harming the public's savings schemes. On the contrary. We are interested in the stability of those schemes.

[Ronen] Including the foreign currency accounts?

[Shamir] Including the foreign currency accounts and the other deposits. It is most important to maintain the security of the banking establishment and the financial establishment of the country and we will do this.

[Ronen] Do you, personally, intend to meet with those concerned with the economy to work toward calming down tempers, perhaps with the leaders of the Histadrut, the industrialists?

[Shamir] I think I will hold such meetings, personally, together with my colleagues, to lead to the creation of a suitable atmosphere, so that we will be able to advance, to advance the economy.

[Ronen] Do you think that next week it will be possible to resume activity, maybe limited economic activity, including the securities stock exchange?

[Shamir] We will do everything in our power to reopen the stock exchange as soon as possible...

[Ronen — interrupting] On Sunday?

[Shamir] I cannot give a date, that does not depend on the Cabinet, but we are working in that direction. We will also see to it that the banks and all the financial institutions will be able to conduct their normal activity without interference.

[Ronen] Mr Prime Minister, in fact, ever since you assumed office and perhaps before that, there were repeated demands, from the Likud, too, even from ministers in your party, Herut, to dismiss Finance Minister Yoram Aridor because, in fact, he caused the public's loss of confidence in him. Post factum, today, do you think those demands were justified?

[Shamir] You are speaking about a very small number of days, altogether 30 days, and I did not form a government in order to dismiss its members. There were such demands, but, as I said, the initiative for the resignation was the finance minister's and apparently he had had that idea for several days. He did not reveal this until the last minute. I very much respect the finance minister, he is one of my best friends, and I very much admire his courageous decision.

[Ronen] And your idea, when you formed the Cabinet, was that he should be given another opportunity, another chance to prove himself, to restore the economy's health?

[Shamir] We made economic decisions, in the economic field, with which he agreed, and I had no doubt that he would do his best to implement those decisions.

[Ronen] He agreed with them somewhat against his own views.

[Shamir] Not so much. He explained this; the proposals he made were not accepted fully, but, as for the substance of the decisions, he agreed with them, he identified himself with them.

[Ronen] In conclusion, Mr Prime Minister, you have undoubtedly begun to think about the finance minister's successor. Do you already have a candidate?

[Shamir] I think that I will consult with my colleagues. I have already begun to do so. It is clear I will have to appoint a finance minister as soon as possible and I hope I will be able to do so and we will be able to continue normal activity in all sectors of the economy. I would like to take this opportunity to tell the public: There is no room for panic, there is no room for concern, we are working in accordance with the interests of the economy and in accordance with logic that is genuine and common to all those concerned with the economy in Israel.

[Ronen] Among the names that have been raised are 'Ezer Weizman, Yitzhaq Moda'i, perhaps a finance minister from outside, are you also considering those names?

[Shamir] There are many names. We must think, consult and, of course, we will choose only one name.

[Ronen] Mr Prime Minister, thank you very much.

Peres Criticism

TA132011 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT
13 Oct 83

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres accused Yitzhaq Shamir this evening of not having stopped the dollarization

program before it was born. How is it possible, Peres said, that the U.S. secretary of the treasury, the U.S. ambassador, and the chairman of the Knesset Finance Committee are busy with the issue but the prime minister does nothing to stop the discussion? Peres said that the system must be changed. Yoram Aridor, he said, brought victory to the Likud in the previous elections, but defeat to the economy and so the entire Likud government must go. The Alignment, he said, is demanding elections and it has a different economic program.

Weizman Possible Successor

TA140747 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] People in the Likud continue to talk about Ezer Weizman's candidacy for the post of finance minister despite the Tehiya's objection. Weizman's supporters propose the formulation of an agreement in which the prime minister will be the one to decide about budgets for the settlements. However, interviewed on Qol Yisra'el, Yitzhaq Shamir says that Ezer Weizman's return to activity within the Herut Movement calls for an examination of his positions.

Last night David Levi announced that he had rejected Yitzhaq Shamir's offer to assume the finance portfolio. Yitzhaq Moda'i also said that he is not a candidate to this post. Moda'i last night attended the talks prime minister Shamir held on this issue. Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that the candidacy of MK Avraham Shapira was also mentioned last night.

Press Comment

TA140815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 14 Oct 83

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *Ha'aretz* says that Aridor's resignation stems not only from the hostile reception given to the leaked dollarization plan. His belated resignation is the inevitable consequence of an endless series of failures. His senior aides, especially Messrs Sadan and Plesners, must quit along with him. Upon their departure, a new era in the history of the Israeli economy must begin, an era of sane economics.

Hatzofe writes that the prime minister's soothing announcement is not enough to restore the confidence which was once again undermined on the third day of the life of the new Cabinet. The rapid appointment of a finance minister is necessary to restore confidence in the government's economic policy. No less important is guaranteeing the functioning of the Cabinet amid the full unanimity of its members. Otherwise, not only will confidence not be restored but Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will also have trouble steering the Cabinet's ship on the stormy waves which have been pounding the Israeli political arena. The new finance minister must be chosen by the prime minister following consultations with all the coalition partners. After all, the entire government is responsible for economic policy.

Davar says that Aridor's abortive plan is a pain in the neck of an abortive government. Both of them had no reason to exist from the outset. The State of Israel needs a new government at once, a government not linked to the dollar nor to arrogance but to the principles of Zionism. If Shamir's government falls, the seventh anniversary of the Likud's lean and bad years in power will only be marked next spring. Time is not money, Israel cannot wait until May or June 1984. New elections are needed as soon as possible. This is the test of all the Knesset factions and of all the Knesset members whose consciences can still overcome short-term calculations. Unlike Yoram Aridor, Israel has nowhere to go.

Hamodi'a writes that the man who assumes the post of finance minister will have to deal with a very tough legacy. First and foremost, he will have to work hard to restore public confidence in the economy and its senior leaders. According to the paper, it is doubtful that government officials ogling the post of finance minister have the qualifications necessary to get the cart out of the mud at this difficult hour. The government must make supreme efforts to return the economy to the right course and to calm down the public. The government was right in striking from its agenda the absurd plan — as the paper phrases it — which led to Aridor's demise. If the government wants to survive it must seek every possible arrangement and way to calm down the public and to restore the confidence which has in the last few days hit an all-time low.

Al Hamishmar says that the revolutionary dollarization plan was merely a blown-up balloon. However, the very fact that such a plan was raised proves the futility of revisionist pride and glory. All those who arrogantly spoke about Israel's independence yesterday proposed to turn Israel into the 51st U.S. state. In such a situation not only would there have been no sense in calling on U.S. Jews to emigrate to Israel but Israelis would also have considered themselves free to choose between New York or California, rather than the State of Israel, as one of the U.S. states. Indeed, Aridor's dollar balloon burst a few hours after it was launched into Israeli skies. The new prime minister, Mr Shamir, is not free of responsibility for what happened yesterday since he knew about the dollarization plan and he allowed Aridor to proceed with it until it was revealed to the public. Shamir and his failing government must also follow in the footsteps of Aridor.

Instead of an editorial, *The Jerusalem Post* carries a series of caricatures about the evolution of the economic crisis. The message at the end of the series is that more than anybody else in Israel, Yoram Aridor contributed to saving the shekel when he finally decided to resign.

Mubarak Congratulates Shamir on Election

TA131824 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1705 GMT 13 Oct 83

["Announcement by the Spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office" — ITIM headline]

[Text] [No date or place as received] Acting Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Muhammad Basyuni yesterday delivered a personal message from the Egyptian President to Prime Minister Yitzhaq

Shamir in which Husni Mubarak congratulates Shamir on his election as prime minister and extends to him his good wishes for success in this office.

Similar congratulatory messages were received at the prime minister's office yesterday from U.S. President Ronald Reagan, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Shamir Gives Views on Being Prime Minister

TA141139 Tel Aviv Yedi'ot Aharonot in Hebrew 14 Oct 83 pp 11, 12

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Shlomo Naqdimon, date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Question: What do you feel when you sit in Begin's chair?

Answer: Right after my election at the Herut Center I said that I see my post as one that I would only be holding temporarily and which I would be ready to give back to Begin at any moment. I still think the same although the chance for it seems slim and far. However, I am ready to do this any minute. I never imagined that I would sit in Begin's chair instead of him.

Question: Do you define your government as a government of continuity?

Answer: Certainly.

Question: In all aspects?

Answer: Yes, mainly in regard to general policy. As for ways and means, there will probably be a difference.

Question: How will you stop the weakening of the coalition glue?

Answer: The condition for this government's success is a collective effort of all the ministers who must work together with full solidarity.

Question: Will you take steps in this direction?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Including the issue of leaking?

Answer: The issue of leaking secrets from Cabinet sessions is an evil that must be overcome. This causes serious damage, mainly in the political area, but also in the security area.

Question: And you intend to handle this issue?

Answer: The problem is very difficult, but it can be done.

Question: Do you think that by your elections some sort of historical justice was done in that the heads of all the bodies that fought to establish the state lived to become prime minister?

Answer: I do not think that people should be elected according to past criteria. I know people who in the past were lions and performed great deeds and who today I would not entrust with anything, with all due respect.

Question: Do you suffer from moods occasionally?

Answer: I think that a man with public responsibility should not be subject to moods. Sometimes I do have the urge to get angry and tell someone: Go to hell! However, I know that this should not be done. I trained myself during the long years of underground activity not to be subject to moods. On the contrary, you should come to your office and encourage those under you. You should also try not to be enslaved to weaknesses. I always say this to my friends, my family, and my colleagues.

Question: You have filled many duties: Commander of LEHI [extreme underground organization from before the establishment of the state led by Yitzhaq Shamir], senior commander in the Mossad, Knesset speaker, foreign minister and now prime minister. Which of those duties was closest to your heart?

Answer: I did not prefer one duty over another. I never sought a duty for myself. The duty always came to me. In any duty I fulfilled I always learned everything to do with it, including reading books written about it by people who fulfilled it in other parts of the world. I always enjoyed what I did.

Jordan Prohibits Entry of West Bank Students

JN111353 Jerusalem Al-Fajr in Arabic 9 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Amman — The military governor in Jordan has announced new measures against our people in the West Bank and Gaza. He issued an order prohibiting West Bank students from entering Jordan even if they obtained admission to any Arab or foreign university.

Cultural Accord With Netherlands Reaffirmed

TA061819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Israel and the Netherlands reaffirmed their bilateral cultural agreement today. The agreement includes an educational program about the Holocaust. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez, who reported on the agreement, says that although the traditional friendship between the two peoples is being maintained in cultural affairs, their two governments differ on political matters.

'Signals' From Jordan's King Husayn Examined

TA071117 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 7 Oct 83 p 17

[Commentary from the United States by Yosef Pri'el: "The Jordanian Option" Lying in Wait for the Shamir Government"]

[Text] If the signals Amman has been sending to Washington in the last few days turn out to be true, then a real time bomb is ticking at the doorstep of Yitzhaq Shamir's government; it will

have to tackle a real or tactical willingness on the part of King Husayn to enter peace negotiations with Israel on these or other conditions.

The U.S. Administration received the signals from Amman and were leaked to a handful of journalists and commentators in the U.S. capital by the new Jordanian ambassador to Washington along with well-argued explanations. The formula is basically simple: Husayn has reached the conclusion that time is working against him, against the Palestinian cause and against the peace process. The continued Israeli settlement momentum increases the Jewish stronghold in the West Bank daily and further reduces the chances for an agreement on this area. The only solution lies in Husayn's readiness to enter the peace process now, at least to try and freeze the situation in the territories.

It should be noted that the United States has adopted a very cautious attitude with respect to the signals coming from Amman. Only about 6 months ago Washington was severely hurt when the hopes it had pinned on Husayn and his readiness to take part in the realization of the Reagan plan were shattered. Now that the man who fostered those hopes, Assistant Secretary of State Nicholas Veliotis, is no longer the U.S. ambassador in Jordan, the signals coming from Amman are being analyzed very carefully. This time the Reagan administration would like to see deeds rather than a repetition of old clichés. Nobody in the administration wants to prophesy whether Husayn will now make the move from which he chickened out on at the last minute last April. However, if one analyzes Husayn's situation it would seem that the chances for this are not all that dim.

In addition to his feeling an increasing danger as a result of the continued Israeli settlement momentum in Judea and Samaria — a feeling which also existed in the previous stage — Husayn is driven to join the peace process by the same factors which have, up to the present, prevented him from taking that step. In April the Jordanian king refrained from jumping on the peace wagon mainly out of fear for his throne and his life, whereas now he may reach the conclusion that only by joining the peace wagon may the collapse of his rule be prevented.

According to this analysis, which was published this week by the most prominent U.S. papers (and which according to knowledgeable sources in Washington is the result of briefings by senior Jordanian diplomats), the increasing frustration in the Arab world will ultimately lead to its radicalization. Husayn must see such a turn of events as a real danger to his regime. The day may come when Husayn decides that if he does not do anything he will be in far more danger than if he supports the Reagan plan.

Washington takes a serious view of the reports about ferment in the Jordanian Army, which constitutes an important power base of the Hashemite regime. The unrest in the Jordanian Army to a great extent stems from the king's failure to obtain U.S. aid to purchase modern warfare means in order to modernize the army. Most U.S. congressmen are opposed to giving military aid and weapons to Husayn if he does not join the peace process.

One more reason why the king may change his decision has to do with the growing agitation among the Palestinian majority of

Jordanian citizens. Husayn fears that the removal of the PLO men from their bases of power in Lebanon and Syria might result in their trying to overthrow him in order to turn Jordan into their main base if not into a Palestinian state itself.

To this is compounded the analysis of the situation in the Middle East arena and of the domestic U.S. scene that could lead Husayn to believe that Jordan would gain a lot from expressing a willingness in principle to enter into the peace process without having to actually start the negotiations with Israel. Ever since Husayn last made a decision, the Middle East has experienced three major developments as a consequence of the Lebanon war: The status of Yasir 'Arafat as the unshakable and unchallenged spokesman for the Palestinian cause has been totally undermined; Syria's position in the area has been fortified and it is consistently striving to remove the steering of the Palestinian problem from the hands of 'Arafat and Jordanian inspiration; and Menahem Begin's resignation has brought to power in Israel a new, weaker government headed by Yitzhaq Shamir. This government will have a hard time swallowing the "Jordanian option," which it regards as a rotten fruit picked in the Alignment's garden. That government might turn more inflexible, even at the risk of a confrontation with the United States, or otherwise will be forced to declare new elections around the issue of the future of the territories and the settlements.

Against the backdrop of these developments, Husayn may well think that in an election year, President Reagan could feel indebted to the Jordanian monarch who decided to bring to the fore Reagan's peace initiative. If Reagan dares to come out against Israel and demand that it freeze the settlements — fine. If not — at least Jordan will no longer be viewed as the element that sabotaged the Reagan plan. Thus the way will be opened to Jordan to receive U.S. military aid. This way Husayn will be able to strengthen his domestic standing and improve his international image without actually making peace with Israel.

It would be difficult to tell whether or not this scenario is imaginative. Yet it is at least as sensible and logical as other scenarios previously drawn in connection with prophesying Husayn's moves. Washington administration officials say that the king's moves in the next few weeks will show whether or not this is again a ploy of "crying wolf."

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz yesterday conferred with his Jordanian counterpart, Marwan al-Qasim, in New York and tried to glean what Husayn's intentions are. U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Richard Viets, who was recalled to Washington for consultations, will return to the Jordanian capital in the next few days and will again try to mend the fabric that was nearly completely torn apart a few months ago. The United States will now ensure that a low profile is kept in regard to its contacts with Jordan on this issue, as it was bitten once and is now shy.... It is expecting something a bit more clear and binding than mere signals. Husayn's intentions can become more explicit if, for example, he reshuffles his government within the next few weeks and introduces to it moderate people who will support his resolve to join the peace process.

There is no telling to what extent Husayn's decision will be affected by the political developments in Israel. Yitzhaq

Shamir's Cabinet will begin its march forward next week, with the possibility that a Jordanian "peace bomb" might land on its threshold resurfacing. If last week Shamir and his Likud colleagues managed to put off the Alignment's "Jordanian option," then the real one that will come (if it comes) from Jordan will not be so easily removed from its pivotal position.

Briefs

Immigration Rise — The rate of immigration to Israel over the first 8 months of the year rose by 28 percent compared to the same period in 1982. This was reported today by Refa'el Kot

lowitz, who heads the World Zionist Organization's Aliyah and Absorption Department, in a briefing to the body's general council. He reported that over that period 10,788 people immigrated to Israel as against 8,430 who came last year. A tendency to seal the gates of the Soviet Union to Jewish immigrants was discerned over the first 5 months of this year, with only 537 Jews leaving that country over that period, compared to the 2,683 who departed in 1982. Of those who left the Soviet Union this year, 74.1 percent dropped out in Vienna and only 139 came to Israel. [Excerpts][Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1625 GMT 12 Oct 83 TA]

PANA Plans No Foreign Offices at Present

AB071228 Lagos NAN in English 1205 GMT 7 Oct 83

[By Lawrence Ukwu]

[Text] New York, Oct 7 (NAN) — The information adviser to the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA), Prof Alfred Opubor of Nigeria, said yesterday that the agency had no immediate plans to open foreign offices at this stage of its operations. Prof Opubor told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) correspondent in New York that PANA would instead enter into some form of arrangement whereby foreign correspondents of some African national news agencies in some world capitals could cover events for PANA. Details of this arrangement, Prof Opubor explained, would be worked out with the national agencies concerned. He said that PANA had a task force comprising

experienced and seasoned journalists from member-states who work for the agency on part-time basis. He explained that PANA was not in (?haste to choose its) own editorial staff, but was taking its time to ensure that whenever this was done, the agency would have the best crop.

Prof Opubor expressed satisfaction with the cooperation PANA had received from the affiliate national news agencies and said that there was the need for PANA desks in the agencies.

He expressed gratitude to UNESCO, the West German Government, and the Arab Gulf Fund for their various financial contributions to PANA, which, he said, enabled the agency to purchase its communications equipment. PANA produces news items ranging from 12,000 to 15,000 words daily.

ALGERIA

Talks Begin With Nicaraguan Delegation

LD130957 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT
12 Oct 83

[Text] The Algerian-Nicaraguan talks between the Algerian delegation headed by Brother Mohammed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister, and the Nicaraguan delegation headed by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, began at Villa (Jinan al-Mafti) in Algiers. The brother ministers of finance, light industry, tourism, energy and petrochemical industries, and trade, the two secretaries general of the Foreign Ministry, the premiership, and the director of the Latin American desk at the Foreign Ministry attended the talk on the Algerian side. And on the Nicaraguan side the ministers of foreign trade, energy, industry, tourism, and the deputy minister of foreign relations and the Nicaraguan ambassador to Algeria took part.

We point out that Mr Sergio Ramirez Mercado arrived in Algiers yesterday [12 Oct] on an official visit to Algeria, and he was received by President Chadli Benjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Warns of New Crusade Against Arabs

LD131004 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic
0015 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has sent a message to Arab presidents and kings concerning the British maneuvers scheduled for 28 October which are part of the crusade in the Arab homeland which the U.S. Administration has begun to fan in Lebanon. Here is the text of the message:

It appears that we are on the threshold of a new stage timewise, but a very old stage in so far as its action is concerned. We are about to witness occupation of the Arab homeland by the same Western Christian forces which had never got rid of and will never get rid of the complex of hating the East — primarily the Arab nation and Arab nationalism — and rancor against Islam and its prophet Muhammad. They reject his prophethood and infinitely and unlawfully covet the resources of this homeland and its geographic position.

The naval concentrations against Lebanon and Syria by the Christian Western powers, supported by the Phalangists, are the same concentrations which were a prelude to the crusade wars and the same fleets with which these states occupied the Arab countries during the collapse of the Islamic Ottoman Empire with the same pretexts and justifications.

The repeated maneuvers of the U.S. fleets in Egyptian territories and at Libya's borders are clearly a prelude to occupation. In the past I have addressed you about those threats directly leveled against Syria, Lebanon, and Libya. But today I address you again

after the announcement that British maneuvers will take place on Egyptian territory and at Libya's border. This is a new warning that the Western Christian onslaught against the Arab nation is supported by total mobilization of the old Christian forces, and there is no doubt we are at the threshold of a crusade war.

The gravity of the situation is increased by the submission of the cowards and the cowering agents who want the Arab nation to be like an ostrich which either flees or buries its head in the sand so as not to see the danger threatening it. My letters to you might become just an historical exoneration of my record in the future when the event has occurred. You may not have the moral ability to respond to them now, and these letters might become just like those which warned against the fall of Andalusia and whose seriousness was not acknowledged until it was too late, or like the poetry which tried to warn the Umayyads that their kingdom was about to vanish.

The Egyptian rulers, as well as committing the historical crime of recognizing the enemy, have become a source of threat to the Arab countries by their alliance with the forces which are traditionally hostile to the Arab nation and which seriously covet its resources and want to control its situation and turn Egypt into a bridgehead and field of operations for those enemy forces.

[Signed] Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi.

Nicaraguan Interior Minister Ends Visit 13 October

LD131939 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1536 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Tripoli, 13 October — Member of the National Command of the Sandinista Front and Nicaraguan minister of the interior, Tomas Borge left Tripoli this afternoon at the end of his visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya during which he shared in our people's celebration of the 13th anniversary of the day of vengeance on the Italian invaders. Speaking to JANA correspondents at the Tripoli International Airport prior to his departure, Borge expressed pleasure at the visit and the meetings he had during it. He said that the meetings covered the dimensions of the imperialist offensive waged by the terrorist American Administration and its grave escalation of its aggressive plots against the Nicaraguan people and the Jamahiriya people as well as against all the peoples struggling for freedom and emancipation.

He said that the Great 1 September Revolution and its leader Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi have been daily affirming its stand alongside the Nicaraguan people against the imperialist provocations of the American Administration. He expressed the Nicaraguan people's appreciation of the unlimited support and aid the Libyan Arab people give to the legitimate struggle of Nicaragua for freedom.

JANA Comments on Mauroy Statement on Chad

LD132219 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Tripoli 13 Oct (JANA) — JANA comments on the statements of the French prime minister in the National Assem-

bly, Pierre Mauroy, the prime minister of France, in statements which he made recently in the French National Assembly, has defended the French military presence in Chad. He justified this intervention with proof which is not backed up by reality. Furthermore, he directed clear accusations at the Jamahiriyyah, claiming that it has ambitions in Chad and that the French forces which interfered in Chad ended these so-called ambitions. According to the ancient colonialist heritage, the French prime minister repeated the unjust claims, saying that the District of Aouzou is occupied by Libya at the expense of Chad. What is clearer than these statements is that the French prime minister has intentionally looked at the picture upsidedown. That is why his mistake was great because he did not understand the reality and nature of that picture.

Such a viewpoint is an arrogant one. This means that it is a purely colonialist viewpoint which disregards reality and events. From a purely political point of view, the essence of the statements by the French prime minister, based on this viewpoint, is lies and hypocrisy. Because, if Libya had ambitions in Chad, as French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy claims, then the situation would be completely different; the real situation would be other than that which he used, in falsely accusing Libya, to justify the French military presence. Because if Libya had ambitions in Chad, it would have opened the way for France and the matter would have developed in the field to become another battle of Dien Bien Phu. Having said that, we leave it to Mr Pierre Mauroy and the others to perceive the reality of what is happening. Libya did not do that, and does not intend to do that; it intended only to remove all injustice from the shoulders of the people of Chad and to help it avoid the dangers of the French intervention and the imperialist attack which met with approval from some of the reactionary regimes. Because Libya is working for peace and for the interest of the people of Chad, it immediately condemned the French military intervention in Chad in all the international circles and was able to defeat the French schemes in Chad and to expose it before international public opinion and to reject the crusading attack led by America.

The French prime minister knows this, but he is turning the truth upside down and hiding its original essence. More than that, he dared to claim that Aouzou is a territory occupied by Libya. In that claim he was motivated by a colonialist urge and sought to plant a wedge in the relations between the two peoples. We condemn this position, and we also condemn the French official's ignorance of the proven facts and the documents which indicate that Aouzou is an integral part of the Libyan soil. Neither the French prime minister nor anybody else can ignore this historic fact, and there is no doubt about that, as there is no doubt about the sunrise and sunset. Is the French official also ignorant of the path of the sun? Or does he know and does he wish to ignore it as well?

SUDAN

Numayri's Address Marks 12th Anniversary

JN131133 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Khartoum Oct. 13 (SUNA) — President Ja'far Numayri, who last month decreed the application of Islamic sharia law to

non-Moslems in the country. In a televised speech marking the 12th anniversary of his assumption of office as Sudan's first president, Numayri said we shall maintain the rights of the non-Moslems who will enjoy peace, protection, and mercy. We will not tolerate any violation of Islam's good spirit and we will not tolerate any violation of the non-Moslems' rights or any violation of their personal freedom or of the principles of justice and equity, President Numayri vowed. We will not allow any destabilization of Sudan's national unity...we will not allow incitement of religious antagonism and conflicts, he added. We are determined to adhere to Islamic sharia as a method of ruling Sudan to act as an example to all the peoples of the world along with the path of genuine liberation, Numayri said.

President Numayri warned that no one can claim guardianship of Islam and added that nobody would be allowed to spy on the privacy of others under the pretext of detecting those who might not abide by Islamic laws.

President Numayri said we will maintain coexistence of Moslems with all believers in other holy books and we assure that all human rights and personal freedoms will not be violated. Numayri, who returned Wednesday from a short visit to Saudi Arabia, expressed Sudan's appreciation and support to the great role of Saudi Arabia in achieving a cease-fire in Lebanon. He also saluted the Saudi monarch and his people for supporting the introduction of Islamic sharia law in the Sudan. President Numayri reiterated Sudan's support to the legitimate leadership of PLO and appealed to stop its plotting against the Palestinian and Lebanese people and to extend its hands to the mediators to stop the bloodbaths in the region. Numayri voiced his support for Iraq and appealed to all the Moslems and peace-loving nations to exert efforts to put an end to the Gulf war.

The 12th Republic Day anniversary coincided with the first anniversary of signing the integration charter between Sudan and Egypt. At the outset of his speech President Numayri extended special greetings to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and pledged to go ahead with implementing the provisions of the integration charter which calls for closer cooperation between Sudan and Egypt in political, economic, military, and social fields. President Numayri expressed satisfaction over the achievements realized so far in the path of integration.

Information Minister Says No U.S. Bases in Sudan

PM121333 London Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat in Arabic 9 Oct 83 p 3

[Interview with Information Minister Muhammad Khawjali Salihin by 'Abdallah al-Haj in Jidda — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: After the recent U.S.-Sudanese-Egyptian exercises some people are saying that Sudan has become a U.S. military base and an Egyptian base. What is the truth about military cooperation?

Answer: This claim is rejected. These are nothing but tendentious rumors. There are no U.S. bases in Sudan and there is no Egyptian Army in Sudan, not one single Egyptian soldier. All there is to it is that there is a joint defense agreement between the two countries. It has been announced and published and its

provisions are known. If one of the two states is subjected to aggression then the other state would naturally implement the provisions of the agreement.

This is nothing new and it is not the first joint defense agreement between the two states. Many such agreements are in existence.

As regards U.S.-Sudanese relations, they are similar to U.S. relations with any other state, no more and no less.

Question: The security situation on Sudan's borders with Chad, Libya, and Ethiopia is rather delicate. What is the state of your relations with these three countries?

Answer: First of all, there are Soviet ambitions. A superpower — the Soviet Union — is trying desperately to undermine Sudan's internal security. Our relations with Chad's legitimate regime under President Hissein Habre are strong. The Sudanese northern regions are fully secure, and no regime has been able to cause any trouble there. The Sudanese people rejected such plots and they reject atheist communism and the Soviet system.

When they failed to influence the northern regions, they shifted to the southern regions, where the borders are long and difficult to control. Last April there was an attack on the railroad station, but the armed forces in the southern region under the command of southern officers settled the matter without any interference by the northerners. Now there are some illegal pockets and they are being confronted by officers of the three southern regions. They are small remnants which will never have any effect on stability and progress in the three southern regions. What is happening is quite limited. People trained in an Arab country have been captured along with arms and explosives. They confessed their plotting a while ago.

Sudan is committed to the UN charter and other national and African charters. It respects international traditions and does not interfere in other people's affairs. At the same time it does not

want anyone to interfere in its affairs. I want to emphasize that the Sudanese people are Muslims and they reject communism and interference in their affairs.

Question: Observers notice an estrangement between Sudan and Eritrea. Most offices of the Eritrean liberation fronts have been closed. How do the Eritreans in Sudan live?

Answer: That is not true. Anyone visiting Sudan will see that the Eritreans are living with the Sudanese in peace, willingly sharing their living and working in Sudan with complete freedom.

TUNISIA

Foreign Minister Meets Libyan Army Official

LD132120 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1510 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Tunis, 13 Oct (JANA) — Major al-Khuwayldi al-Humaydi, the assistant chief of staff of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, met this morning with the Tunisian foreign minister, Beji Caid es-Sebsi. At the meeting they discussed ways of bolstering all aspects of bilateral relations as well as the situation in the Arab and African spheres and international issues in general. Following the meeting, the Tunisian foreign minister made a statement to JANA in which he expressed satisfaction at the discussions he had with Al-Humaydi. He added: I consider this proof that the Jamahiriyah and Tunisia have now won the battle of confidence and dialogues between them and all matters are now conducted in frankness, objectivity, and positiveness. He affirmed that the fraternal relations between the two countries have grown deeper and more entrenched following the visit by the brother commander of the revolution to Tunisia in February 1982. He said that the visit gave strong impetus for the relations to march forward with firm strides.

ETHIOPIA

Foreign Minister Reads Mengistu Message to UN
EA131010 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries
 1530 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam has called on the United Nations to render moral, political, and material support for promoting development and peace in Africa and live up to its commitment to human freedom, dignity, and equality in southern Africa. In a message to the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly in his capacity as current chairman of the OAU, Comrade Chairman Mengistu said the inhuman system of apartheid in South Africa and Pretoria's continued illegal occupation of Namibia were matters of extreme concern for Africa.

On Namibia, Comrade Chairman Mengistu said in his message that Africa cannot help but express indignation at attempts being made to (?hold up) the independence of the territory of the strategic objectives of some Western countries. He reaffirmed Africa's common position that the presence of Cuban troops in Angola was totally unrelated to the question of Namibia's independence. We reject any linkage or parallelism, he added. The current chairman of the OAU reminded the UN that the racist Pretoria regime was committing repeated acts of aggression against Angola, illegally occupying parts of the territory, and trying to strangle the Kingdom of Lesotho. The message was read out at the General Assembly in New York yesterday by Comrade Goshu Wolde, minister of foreign affairs and COPWE Central Committee member.

Voice of Broad Masses Reports TPLF Successes
EA131254 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The heroic TPLF [Tigre People's Liberation Front] forces have destroyed enemy soldiers stationed in Anderab town, 85 km from Gondar. In a fierce 2-hour clash 33 Dergue soldiers were killed, including the commander of the destroyed force, Captain Tilaaun (Baneta), and one of the political cadres. The TPLF forces also captured 21 enemy soldiers, of whom 17 were wounded and are receiving medical treatment. Materials captured include 43 assorted weapons. A Fiat truck and Ural military vehicle were destroyed in the fighting. In another development, 232 armed outlaws and others have given themselves up to the TPLF forces of Dega-Kola and Tegedie in the Gondar region.

3 Soldiers Killed

EA111341 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Tigre: Reports reaching us from the TPLF [Tigre People's Liberation Front] say that students, government employees, and soldiers opposed to forceful conscription in the name of national military service are crossing over to the TPLF and EPDM [Eritrean People's Democratic Movement]. A total 48

students, government employees, and government agents armed with enemy weapons have crossed over to the TPLF in the past few days. In Dessie and Korem, 10 students have crossed over to the EPDM. In another development, three enemy soldiers were killed and two others wounded in Quiha and Adowa by the TPLF forces. In Alamatta, one outlaw was killed and another arrested.

WSLF Claims 15 Ethiopians Killed in 28 Sep Clash
EA082050 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somalia and Abo Liberation Front in Somali to Western Somalia
 1200 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] A bitter clash took place between the gallant fighters of the Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] and the black colonial Abyssinian forces at (Darkenley) in Nogob district on 28 September. The gallant WSLF fighters killed 15 soldiers and wounded many others from the black colonialist Abyssinian forces. The intrepid WSLF fighters also burned out two military vehicles belonging to the Abyssinian colonizers and destroyed all the military equipment on board. The WSLF fighters suffered no casualties and returned to their base safely.

KENYA

President Moi Inaugural Speech 12 October
LD122139 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT
 12 Oct 83

[Speech by President Daniel arap Moi on the occasion of his inauguration and the swearing-in of his new Cabinet — live]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, on this occasion and in spite of minor isolated incidents, I wish to extend my sincere thanks and congratulations to wananchi throughout our republic for their peaceful conduct during the period of the campaigns and the general elections last month. [applause] The peaceful and democratic manner in which the general elections were conducted served to demonstrate beyond any reasonable doubt that we are a nation of politically mature people and are determined to continue running our country through adherence of strong democratic principles. In effect we have once again renewed our determination to continue supporting the rule of law and the provisions of our constitution, all of which provide a strong framework for the administration of our nation. I also take this opportunity to congratulate all those candidates who were successful in the elections. [applause] However, we must all realize that going through an election is just the beginning of assuming heavy national responsibilities with the objective of fulfilling our peoples' expectations. As we prepare ourselves for this responsibility we must as a first stage develop a strong outlook of patriotism at a national level and at all levels and also avoid the past tendency on the part of a few leaders who have been interested in serving their ethnic or constituency interests at the expense of the rest of the nation.

Under the new government we must immediately take cognizance of responsibilities before us and develop a sense of devoted service to all the people of Kenya. In this connection, we must immediately assess and agree on how the government will

develop the nation with a specific objective of improving the living conditions of all Kenyans through [word indistinct] of new opportunities. For nearly 20 years of our independence, we have gained much experience. Indeed, our country has been developed in many ways within this period, and there is no doubt that our achievements are highly rated amongst our sister nations in Africa. However, with the unfavorable economic situation coupled with the rapidly increasing population, there is now greater need than ever before for every one of us to be more involved in contributing towards the nation's development efforts. Indeed, it is only through united efforts and sincere determination to serve our nation, that we can manage to reconstruct the economy which has been adversely affected by the recession in the recent years.

Our future development strategy must be based on past experience of our determination to draw more and more on our own resources. Indeed, past experience has shown that development of a nation must be seen and accepted as a partnership between the government and the people and that effective development can only be achieved through genuine and practical involvement of the people. We have also learnt that it is not enough to talk and discuss matters concerning development without improving our implementing ability.

We also know that we cannot — whether as individuals, companies, cooperatives, or indeed, the government — afford to borrow more than we can repay. In the circumstances, I found it necessary to stress the need for drawing more effectively on our own resources. We have the human resources, the natural resources, the financial resources we have seen, and the capital resources we have already created. On human resources, I feel we have quite rightly concentrated much effort in developing ourselves through education and extending our experience but I am not, however, convinced that we have been using ourselves fully for the national development. In this connection, it is my sincere hope that every one of us would in the future be fully involved in productive pursuits which would add to our nation's wealth. This can only be done through self-discipline and dedication on the part of all Kenyans. Regrettably, too much effort has in the past been wasted through idle activities and gossip about others or wrong assignments based on favors arising out of personal or ethnic relationship. There has also been much talk about the need for hard work and discipline in order to eliminate the unproductive and unfair aspects of tribalism in the public sector. Our objective in this area has not so far been attained. It is now time to act. And I wish, therefore, to make it quite clear that the new government will ensure that we become a nation of honest, disciplined, hard-working, and enterprising people who above all must think and act as Kenyans. I expect my ministers, assistant ministers, MPs, councillors, civil servants, and other public servants to develop and maintain a positive attitude towards serving this nation. [applause]

What is expected of public servants in terms of conduct cannot be overstressed beyond what has been said in various public documents such as Kanu manifesto, sessional paper No 10 of 1965, oaths of allegiance, the code of regulation for civil servants, and letters of appointment for ministers and other public servants. Above all, I expect more output from my ministers and other public servants than has been the case in the past because we must meet our peoples' expectations. As you will all appreci-

ate, the immediate and most important job before us is the economic construction of the nation. This means, therefore, that all elected leaders will have to make the exercise of nation-building their first priority. Leaders must also recognize the fact that they are elected for the whole nation and not simply to serve their own political or ethnic interests.

I have appointed ministers to run ministries effectively through the civil service. Their main responsibility is to develop effective quality and guide those working with them, but at the same time I will expect ministers to listen to good advice before making decisions. The civil servants are at the service of the nation. They are required to carry out the policies of the government. And I shall want to see a high level of dedicated service. The nation cannot afford to retain anyone in a public position of responsibility if his or her performance has proved below the expected standards; in other words, I expect those in public service to be just as aware of the productivity as those in the private sector.

As we rely more and more on our own resources we must exploit more effectively the natural resources of our land which can be categorized as soil forest, water, minerals, and animals. We must use modern techniques to ensure that our land becomes more productive. We can not afford idle land, and every one of us who owns or works on the land will be expected to ensure that there is continuing improvement. Land usage rules will be enforced more vigorously and the so-called telephone farming must give way to practical farming through employment of properly trained managers. Our forests are to be preserved to ensure that the soil and water resources continue to be available. But this will not preclude commercial exploitation of forest under good management. Our animal stocks should be used more productively while our wildlife will be preserved for both tourist development and conservation. Our mineral resources will be constantly sought for development potential while the water resources will be harnessed for energy and productive purposes as well as for human and animal consumption.

Turning to our financial resources let me emphasize again that we cannot continue to borrow beyond our ability to repay. Over the last 19 years the government has used its capacity to borrow for development activities but we are now fast approaching the limit. As we know, what is borrowed must be repaid and the government will continue to honor all its obligations. Funds borrowed from abroad have to be repaid through our export earnings. Therefore, to avoid using our foreign exchange on ever increasing repayment, we must develop our own domestic resources and this means we shall have to save more. I will not pretend that this will always be easy to do, but the government will deliberately make it more attractive to save. In other words, individuals and business must save more on what they earn to provide funds for investment. We have done well in developing infrastructures and other facilities such as roads, buildings, factories, utilities, and machinery. It is important that these facilities are not under utilized. And the government will ensure that no more public funds are spent on creating new facilities while the existing ones are not fully utilized.

To cope with our development target we must improve project implementation performance. I have already set up within the government a monitoring structure to ensure that projects and

development activities are continually reviewed. The government like any other organization must make every effort to improve its management, and if any project is not working well we shall ensure that the related problems are tackled. In this connection I wish to restate that we shall not be afraid to cut out those projects which are mismanaged or irrationally planned and, therefore, not likely to be successful. We shall make sure that resources of the nation diverted to the government control are used well. All ministries and other spending agencies of the government will be expected to present well thought out budgets and will also be required to defend their performance on their respective ongoing activity. As you know, the recommendations of the working party on government expenditure are now being pursued, and we have to make sure that the funds entrusted to ministries are used wisely and in accordance with the laid down accounting procedures.

I have today spent considerable time addressing you on our own resources because I want you all to realize that our future development depends primarily on ourselves and what we consider as our own assets. Assistance from our friends will continue to be most welcome. Foreign investors will also be encouraged. Nevertheless, we must realize that without utilizing our own resources more fully and effectively, we will lose the momentum of development. As I have already said, the most important lesson we must learn on matters concerning development is that participation leads to more effective and lasting development. My government will pursue more and more avenues for fuller participation by all Kenyans in development activities. One such avenue is the district focus. This is a move towards making people in districts more responsible for the performance of development in their respective areas. While encouraging different forms of participation development activities, the government will at the same time ensure that such participation does work well in a manner that will benefit the people concerned. Kenyans must realize that participation in development entails contributing as well as benefiting. In our country, where people are brought up in a harambee [in one direction] spirit, this needs no further elaboration. The government on its part will continue to place emphasis on the provision of essential services, such as education, health, water, and necessary infrastructure. However, the pace of development in these areas is restricted to the resources available to the government.

It is, therefore, necessary for all of us to appreciate the need for cost sharing as we continue to develop and maintain these services. Bearing in mind these as the reality, I would expect the district development committees to consider fully how the various proposals they put forward are to be financed and how they will be maintained. As I have already explained, the government will play its role fully in these matters of development. But those benefiting and who have the means will be expected to also share the responsibility. Obviously, the unfavorable economic situation facing us does not give room for the government to over subsidize projects.

I now wish to make a brief observation on investments, production, and trade. I have already stressed the need for saving. With the saving the nation can invest and such investments should go to projects which lead to higher productivity. Lending institutions must, therefore, ensure that funds are channelled properly

in sound investments. This means, therefore, that the borrowing and lending of our financial resources should always be used to good effect. We have seen too many instances of bad debts. Some lending institutions have too many outstanding loans. Obviously, this is partly because decisions to lend were not sound, and partly because some people have decided not to repay their loans, and some may have used their influence to avoid the obvious consequences. I do, therefore, expect those lending institutions with large outstanding balances to go about their businesses more strictly with regard to repayment. Those funds borrowed are a resource of the nation intended for productive purposes. If people fail to repay their loans, they are in effect reducing our savings and denying others the opportunity for such assistance.

My government's declared objective is to provide the right climate for good investments. A new investment advisory center has been created and today I only need to reiterate that anyone with good investment proposals will get as much help as possible. And appropriate instructions to this effect have been issued to relevant government ministries. I have also directed that appropriate guidelines for potential investors should be worked out. We will, therefore, do everything possible to attract both local and foreign private investors to bring their proposals and funds with confidence. We shall encourage especially those investments which provide more employment opportunities. In addition to new investments, there will be a switch of some investments from government-owned institutions to the private sector. It is quite clear that the government is unnecessarily involved in commercial ventures which could be better handled by the private sector. The committee I set up on divestiture a few weeks ago will be reporting in due course on how this exercise will be undertaken. However, I must add that although the government will encourage more private investments and will divest itself of some of its investments, it will nevertheless continue in selective investments which are considered to be in the public interest to do so. In order to ensure that such investments are done on a sound basis, the government has published guidelines for preparation, appraisal, and approval of new public sector investments. All ministries will be expected to work within these guidelines.

Another important area of investment which should be appreciated is connected with research and education. Research must constantly take into account the needs of agriculture, industry, and other specific fields which can improve our well-being. My government expects research to be directed to solving problems and developing our ability to be more productive. Our people in agriculture and industry should find ways of sponsoring research and in so doing, they will foster the good relationship needed between researchers and those who apply the results of research. The government considers education also as a means of enabling us to become more productive. Our objectives here should be to develop skills which will lead to nation-building in all aspects, and this is why I have continued to stress the need for more agricultural, technical, and professional training. We do not want our young people to be supposedly educated and yet find themselves without jobs. In such cases it means that our education system has failed to channel our young people into areas where skills are required and in which they can have productive and satisfying careers. In this connection, I consider it appropriate to underscore the need for young people to think seriously about their education. They must take more interest in acquiring skills

on how to improve the use of the land and the resources around us. These are the areas they can be more readily absorbed into gainful employment. Our university, colleges, and village polytechnics must, therefore, play their part in discussing with the government and the private sector about the kind of skills which are more relevant to our national needs. I would particularly wish to see our university fully integrated into the entire Kenyan community, responsive to the needs to society, and providing an education to its students which will enable them to contribute more effectively to Kenya's development efforts.

On production, I wish to reiterate that my government will continue to place more emphasis on food production. Indeed, we should feel proud that we are able to feed ourselves. We very much appreciate the role being played by our farmers. We also fully realize that the government has an important part to play in this program — particularly in ensuring that there are orderly marketing arrangements and that farmers are paid promptly. The government does, however, realize that to develop a system which ensures that farmers will always be able to market their produce, while increasing their outlet opportunities, is a complex matter. But we are determined to bring about improvement, especially with regard to food commodities. Such improvement would undoubtedly include establishment of sound financial arrangements in order to create an effective marketing system. We must also manage farm inputs more efficiently. There must be proper arrangements for farm credit and efficient delivery of inputs. As I have already stated, farmers will be expected to increase productivity of their resources. Incentives will be provided for those who produce more, while those leaving resources idle will be penalized.

Besides increasing food production, the government will continue to give support to all our agricultural exports. Existing institutional arrangements will be improved, and the management of our exports examined to ensure maximum efficiency. The resultant efficiency will enable the full benefit of the earnings to be passed on to the producer. We also need to increase our industrial production. To do this, there has to be a concerted effort by those running our industries to improve their efficiency. There will be less protection as we restructure our economy for the very good reason that apart from being cheaper for the domestic market it will be possible to expand into the export market.

Over the last few years we have improved the dialogue between industry and the government. This has led to a better understanding on both sides of the problems facing us. There is room for further improvement and avenues for dialogue will be increased. However, the government expects that industries will make concerted efforts to achieve greater efficiency and fuller capacity utilization. Small-scale industries will play an ever-increasing role in providing goods and services in rural areas. We must encourage the enterprising people in all parts of the country to develop their own rural industries. However, as you all know, both large- and small-scale industries depend on availability of markets for their goods and services. A way must, therefore, be found of developing the needed markets, both at home and abroad. The government will give every possible assistance in this area. As you are aware, we have already reintroduced the export compensation scheme, and have recently agreed to the manufacture under bond. 1984 will be our year of export, and I expect

those responsible for the program to set meaningful targets, and our industrialists should endeavor to achieve the maximum results.

As we improve our export performance, we must also improve the administration of imports, and in this connection I am happy to say that appropriate steps to this effect are already being taken. The intention is to work out simple and straightforward procedures, but with no room for circumventing. We shall also improve our system of collecting information on sources of imports. This will lead to conservation of foreign exchange as we shall only allow imports on the best competitive terms. However, as we continue streamlining our own system, there is an aspect on some of our bilateral arrangements with friendly countries which I must mention. We appreciate that each country wishes to encourage its own exports. It is also understandable that some offers of assistance are tied to some export from the countries concerned. However, in the future we must be sure that if the money offered to us is in the form of a loan — whether commercial or concessionary — that we are not really importing primarily to benefit the donor. To avoid this unfair exploitation we will have to be very careful in our financial planning and of course we do expect understanding on the donor's part. Our stand concerning trade is well known. We wish to encourage trade with our neighbors for our mutual benefit. I would like to see a significant rise in our inter-African trade. This will require patience and persistent effort.

As we address ourselves on development issues, we must all the time bear in mind the need for us to balance our development opportunities throughout the country. We now have the district focus program, which should provide an opportunity for each district to participate more fully in its own development. However, it must be realized that good development is preceded by good planning. This, therefore, means that the district development committees must harmonize their planning efforts with the regional offices and ministries. I am very concerned that we must find ways of alleviating the worrying problem of population drift into urban areas. One way of dealing with the problem is through proper planning and providing the services which are normally enjoyed by those living in urban centers. This government will make increased effort to help in the provision of these services, but this is an exercise which requires full participation of all Kenyans.

As we continue improving our development strategy we must at the same time take measures which can prevent stagnation and unhappiness in the future. We have an obligation to ensure that the future generation is happy. In this connection, I am particularly concerned about our population growth which continues to grow at an alarming rate as we develop our health and social services. Indeed, our population in the recent years has been increasing at a faster rate than almost any other nation in the world. This being the situation, I must ask all Kenyans to treat the population issue seriously, and the national population council has been asked to prepare appropriate guidelines of dealing with the situation. Therefore, I once again appeal to all people to adopt a positive attitude towards family planning.

Before I conclude my speech, I wish to reiterate that all the fields I have covered in my address today must be seen as requiring

involvement of every one of us at all levels. Leaders of all walks of life must be seen to be taking the lead in the nationbuilding. At the central government level, I expect full consultations between ministers and members of parliament, and this can be done more effectively through parliamentary advisory committees — mainly on matters concerning sectoral development strategy and programs. Such a system will help to eliminate the past tendency of disrupting the agreed development programs — which unfortunately have been caused by pressures from individuals or certain pressure groups.

Our foreign policy remains unchanged, and our support and participation in the pan-African affairs will continue to be strengthened. Our sympathy and support for the oppressed people of southern Africa and Namibia in their struggle for democratic freedom will continue in every way possible.

Here at home I have always reiterated that enjoyment of democratic freedom as laid down in our Constitution is the right of every one of us. I would like to repeat that: Here at home I have always reiterated that enjoyment of democratic freedom as laid down in our Constitution is the right of every one of us. However, it must also be understood that enjoyment of such rights have natural limitations. And I repeat again: However, it must also be understood that enjoyment of such rights have natural limitations — in that we have in the process to ensure that our conduct does not infringe on the right of others or threaten their security. Our conduct must, therefore, be such that we reciprocate to each other, regardless of our status, in keeping peace and order in our country. In this connection, I would like it to be understood by all Kenyans that the government has the duty, on the behalf of every citizen, to ensure that peace and tranquility is maintained. At the same time the government is regularly reviewing all those cases of individuals who have in the past been involved in activities which have tended to threaten the peace and good order in the country. Each case is reviewed and decided on its own merit — mainly based on the reformed attitude of the person concerned. I am confident that as a united country we are capable of dealing with the current political, social, and economic problems facing our nation. Indeed, with the spirit of patriotism and the guidance offered through our ruling party and the practising of nyayo [footsteps] philosophy, we can look at the future with a lot of confidence. Thank you. [applause]

Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly

*EA131412 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT
13 Oct 83*

[Text] Kenya has reiterated its opposition to any linking of an independence settlement for Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as demanded by racist South Africa. Speaking at the UN General Assembly, Kenya's minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, said the independence of Namibia and Angola's territorial integrity should not be mixed up. On Chad, Mr Mwangale, together with foreign ministers from Zimbabwe and Equatorial Guinea, condemned all foreign interference in Chad and called for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from there. The three ministers agreed on the point

that the problem of Chad should be left to the people of Chad to solve.

Information Minister Matano Hospitalized

*EA122122 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT
13 Oct 83*

[Text] The minister for information and broadcasting, Mr Stanley Robert Matano, is receiving treatment in a Nairobi hospital. Making the announcement, the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Mr Gituma, said Mr Matano fell sick yesterday and was hospitalized. Mr Gituma said the minister required complete rest and he dissuaded members of the press from visiting him. Mr Matano did not, therefore, attend President Moi's state installation at Uhuru Park yesterday and could not, therefore, take the oath of allegiance to the president and the oath of due execution of office as minister for information and broadcasting.

SOMALIA

President on Italian, Egyptian Mediation Offer

*EA131033 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1715 GMT
12 Oct 83*

[Interview by President Siad Barre with unidentified correspondent; date and place not given — live or recorded]

[Excerpt][Correspondent] Challe President, the Somali Government has on many occasions declared its readiness and welcomes any attempt to conduct mediation based on lasting justice on the crisis in the Horn of Africa. Following press reports from some countries that the Italian Government and Egypt are ready to mediate between Somalia and Abyssinia — is there any truth in this?

[Barre] Our stand is very clear. On many occasions journalists have written what they would like to happen, but our stand has always been very clear: First, Abyssinia should withdraw from the small enclaves it occupies. Then, as we said earlier, we are prepared to hold direct talks with Abyssinia in any place and at any time of its choice. If it needs a different level of talks such as a lower level of officials we have already welcomed that and again we welcome it because our stand has not changed. We said earlier that the question of the people being colonized by Abyssinia is a question between the colonized and colonial Abyssinia. If any assistance is required from Somalia, we are ready to play our role.

Radio Hagan Carries DFSS Leader's Address

*EA131542 (Clandestine) Radio Hagan in Somali to
Somalia 1800 GMT 12 Oct 83*

["Keynote address" by Secretary General of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. First, I would like to extend warm and sincere greetings to the

dignified Somali people. Brothers and sisters: early one morning 14 years ago the wicked and barbaric regime headed by murderer Siad Barre usurped power. The problems we encountered during European colonialism are still very vivid and to make matters worse, the Somali people were subjected to lies and treachery when the merciless regime took power. After assuming full control and gaining confidence it became massively oppressive, trampling on the basic freedom, dignity, and self-respect of the Somali people.

A dictatorship we had never experienced even during colonialism began to rule. Corruption, nepotism, and [word indistinct] became the order of the day. In the political, economic and social fields Siad buried the Somali people's rights. He used the Somali administration and assets as if they were his own property. Somali nationalists were killed without justification. Our land was sold to foreign imperialist countries who have now established their military bases in our land and are free to conduct military exercises and maneuvers once a year, thus hindering our very independence. He has made the people confront each other by playing one faction off against another and one region against another. He arms them with weapons from wherever he can get them. He has surrounded himself with those who (?fragment), the selfish and the (?unscrupulous), to carry out his orders with no regard for the Somali people's interests and needs. He has resorted to imprisoning and killing his opponents or confiscating their property.

But all these evil measures failed to work, and the Siad Barre regime has imposed uglier tactics as a last resort to lengthen its stay in power. This last resort is the division of the Somali people, encouraging tribal fighting and arming the various factions, a plan engineered by the offices of Mohamed Siad Barre and his henchmen in Mogadishu. He has introduced the use of tribal names — a practice that had long been forgotten. Such absurd moves are being taken when he claims to have a democratic government. He [words indistinct] told us, as you can all remember, that he had wiped out tribalism completely and substituted it with what he called scientific socialism or Marxism-Leninism. Now he tells us there is such a thing as a tribe and says: I am of the same tribe as some and there are those who are not of my tribe. He has made two groups of people sit with each other. Brothers and sisters, he has made one group he calls elders and one he calls politicians meet. Lately there have been a lot of meetings in Mogadishu conducted by the two sides. He has named another group of elders whom he says are on his side. He tells them they are darod [one of the major branches of the Somali tribe]. He has told these people to advise him on what will benefit their tribe most.

Mohamed Siad Barre, the mother killer, is trying very hard to obtain the support of other self-seeking groups. Although he is trying to kill two birds with one stone in his alliance with these self-seeking foreign powers, all they are interested in is safeguarding their own interests through the Siad Barre regime, with or without Siad. We are not fighting against Siad Barre as an individual but we are fighting against Siad Barre and what he represents: his wicked dictatorial regime. If these groups think they can safeguard Siad Barre's regime, they are short-sighted and quite wrong. So are the governments that are trying to prop

him up, because it is through the barrel of the gun that we shall determine our fate and dismantle the Siad Barre (?regime), returning freedom and dignity to the Somali people [words indistinct]. We shall accept nothing short of this.

I call on the Somali people to have full confidence in the strength and heroic forces of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] who have reached a decisive stage in their 5-year struggle. You should also be confident that the force is a complete Somali one, aiming to liberate you. Take heed and avoid fragmentation, tribalism, and the divisive tactics employed against you.

Radio Hagan Reports DFSS Forces Kill 85

EA072058 (Clandestine) Radio Hagan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Units of the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS, wing of the Somali opposition forces launched a surprise attack on a base of the Barre loyalist forces at (Dabad) village, Ghel Gudut region, central Somalia. In the surprise attack, which the DFSS fighters launched on Wednesday, 5 October, the gallant fighters killed over 85 soldiers and wounded 120 others.

Reports confirm that the fighters of the 9th Gen Aynanshe Division of the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces also captured a very large quantity of light weapons and destroyed two military vehicles. The fighters lost three martyrs killed and six others wounded. A confirmed report says that the repressive organs of Siad Barre have started an extermination campaign against the defenseless civilian population residing in the central areas of Somalia.

30 Killed 10 October

EA122324 (Clandestine) Radio Hagan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Units of the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS, wing of the Somali opposition forces killed 30 soldiers and wounded 40 others of the loyalist forces of the General Barre regime after the fighters launched an attack on the outskirts of the town of (Dabad) in Ghel Gudut Region. In the attack on 10 October the gallant fighters of the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces destroyed one and captured another armored vehicle. They also captured 10 light automatic rifles, 4 antitank guns, and 3 other field guns. The fighters suffered two wounded in the engagement.

Other reports reaching us from the Gen Aynanshe units of the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces say that the fighters of the division blew up the police station in (Ghelinsor) village in Ghel Gudut region. The 8 October attack killed three policemen and destroyed one police vehicle. The fighters returned safely to their base.

TANZANIA

Sudanese Joint Cooperation Commission Meets

*EAI31427 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
1700 GMT 12 Oct 83*

[Text] A ministerial meeting of the Tanzanian-Sudanese Joint Cooperation Commission opened today in Dar es Salaam with a call to citizens of both countries to strengthen cooperation in the fields of livestock raising and natural resources. Opening the meeting, Agriculture Minister John Machunda said that a meeting of the commission's chairmen did not discuss these sectors. He said Tanzania has a number of commodities that Sudan may wish to buy. Speaking at the meeting, the Sudanese minister of state for agriculture and irrigation, Mr Saghyun az-Zayn, who is leading a seven-man delegation to the meeting, said that the meeting is aimed at discussing the successes that have been achieved since the meeting of the two ministries in Khartoum in December 1981. He said the meeting will also look at concrete ways of strengthening cooperation between the two countries. The Sudanese minister called on independent African countries to increase their support for the liberation struggle against the South African apartheid regime in order to liberate that country's and Namibia's patriots from the oppressive regime. The 4-day meeting is being attended by officials from the Ministries of Agriculture, Trade, Livestock Development, Water and Energy, and Natural Resources and Tourism.

UGANDA

President Obote Holds Press Conference 13 Oct

*EAI32314 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT
13 Oct 83*

[Text] President Obote has told visiting German and French journalists that the Ugandan economy has since the 1980 elections taken a positive turn and that Ugandan exports now fetch \$30 million a month compared to a mere \$8 million a month 3 years ago. The president, who was speaking at a press conference at the international conference center this afternoon, assured

the journalists that the government has the ability, policy, and able leadership to make the people of Uganda aware that rule by the ballot is better than rule by the gun. Dr Obote acknowledged the tremendous support by the international community in Uganda's reconstruction efforts, but, he said, Uganda's needs are far greater than the assistance so far received or promised. He informed the journalists that it is the government policy to teach the people of Uganda that whatever they receive from outside is only supplementary to their own efforts. Turning to the displaced people in the three districts of Luwero, Mpigi, and Mubende, Dr Obote referred to the situation as the most painful aftermath of a politically-motivated action. He called for more assistance in medicine, clothing, and transport for the people in the three affected districts.

The president thanked the journalists for coming to Uganda despite the adverse and distorted reports about Uganda in the international media. He attributed this distorted picture of Uganda to the years of misrule, murder, and terror. Dr Obote informed the journalists that the Democratic Party, and especially its leadership, has denied government cooperation in its campaign against banditry and insecurity. But the president explained that the vast majority of victims of banditry in the affected districts were members of the Uganda People's Congress. Dr Obote referred to the forthcoming byelections as very representative and assured the journalists of very free and fair byelections. Regarding observance of human rights in Uganda, Dr Obote emphasized the important role government attaches to a strict observance of human rights in Uganda. He said the Uganda Government was one of the very few governments to allow Amnesty International to come to this country and have an (exhaustive) comment on their observation. Dr Obote dismissed any possibility of reforming the Uganda electoral law through pressure from the opposition. But he informed the journalists if anybody in Uganda wants any reform of the law, it can only be done through the constitutional parliamentary procedure. The journalists, who represented various agencies from the FRG and France, visited some areas in the districts of Luwero, Mpigi, and Mubende.

CHAD

**Bardai Comments on Amnesty International Report
AB121045 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio
in French 1800 GMT 11 Oct 83**

[Station commentary]

[Text] The lull in the fighting and the worsening of the sociopolitical situation has made it possible to discover the true nature of the dictatorial and bloody rule that international imperialism and reactionary forces want to establish in Chad at all costs. As a matter of fact, the anachronistic policy of division of the Ndjama dictator based on tribal, religious, and regional discrimination is losing ground day by day because such a policy is rejected by the majority of the Chadian people. This edifice, built on a faulty foundation, has collapsed lamentably in spite of the security outlet opened by the intervention of imperialist powers which are giving full support.

According to our permanent correspondent in Ndjama, a conflict has just broken out in the region between the close relatives of Idriss Miskine in Maou, between the Hazaraye ethnic group and Hissein Habre's (Zanakaza) ethnic group. The latter group, in support of its leader, has called for reinforcements from Ndjama to quell the uprising of the dissident forces. This is one of the many differences between the champions of negotiations, led by the barbaric clique and the gang leader, and the extremists who stand as the custodians of the present order.

Still, according to our permanent correspondent, the successive defeats of the puppet forces caused uncertainty within their ranks and led to a series of desertions, thus tolling the knell of the rebel leader. Following the instructions of his French masters, he launched a large-scale recruitment campaign to strengthen his army. In this connection, he issued an ultimatum to all territorial chiefs to make available to him 100-200 abled-bodied men to be used as additional cannon fodder. This reminds us of slave trading times when the trader used to fix the number of slaves he wanted from African kings. During the past weeks, Maou, in the Kanem prefecture, was the first setting for the trade in fighters and the defeat of the Ndjama slave trader and blackmailer. Armed groups converged on Mabou to arrest and forcibly deport men who they provided with military uniforms to receive training from the so-called French instructors who came for the purpose.

Our permanent correspondent in Ndjama also reports that the fascist clique continues to create mass graves around Ndjama. Disturbed by the presence of the forces of invasions in the capital, it has constantly changed sites. The latest case was in a village — Am Boung — close to Ndjama, where 120 civilians were executed. The only survivor managed to escape and gave a timely report to the officials of Amnesty International to confirm the damning accusations of barbaric murders carried out by the gangs, which Bardai radio has been denouncing every day. In fact, according to a communique made public on 10 October, tortures, murders, and arbitrary detentions are now the daily fate imposed by the bloody dictatorship which the executioner of the Chadian people wants to establish. [as heard]

The communique, which was carried briefly by certain radio stations, was carried at length by the BBC which interviewed an official of Amnesty International. According to the official interviewed by Michel (Croster) of the BBC, the investigations carried out in the two zones and the subsequent findings show that responsibility for the murders lies with Hissein Habre's bloodthirsty forces. Most victims are civilians. He stated that many fighters, of whom the communique makes no mention, were killed.

The statement only speaks of the number of civilians who were killed outside the war zone. The representative of Amnesty International affirmed all the reports he received and verified the gang leader Hissein Habre has had as a reprisal against the people who are not loyal to him. He stressed that there are people who are killed because they are suspected of being opponents. The potential [word indistinct] comes because of previous contacts which displeased the dictator. The Amnesty International spokesman also revealed that since December 1982, many people have been deserting him and that reprisals are being carried out at all levels. In certain regions of the south of the country, for example, several persons have been killed because they were suspected of being opponents. He also indicated that the number 160, for the number of persons killed, which was put forward and that was received and verified does not include the unverified reports as well as the incidents that have never been reported to Amnesty International.

He also announced that Amnesty International still continues to receive reports. The last one which was verified was that of a subprefect who was killed in the south of the country for being suspected of complicity with the commandos of the National Liberation Army. They representative, who was answering a question on whether the assassinations were continuing even with the arrival of the French troops on the Chadian soil, answered yes. He that he received a report dated 18 September 1983 concerning isolated assassinations. He added that in April they were able to verify the existence of a charnel containing 40 persons which was discovered around Doba, headquarters of the eastern Logone Province, following attacks against the installations of Coton, Chad. He explained that these persons were gathered at random by the FAN and were massacred in order to frighten the others.

What can one say, in conclusion, about the report of Amnesty International? He affirmed that in reality, the number of victims is above 160 and that Amnesty International is only informed about a portion of what is happening in the FAN's camp. The overwhelming statement by Amnesty International places the protectors of the butcher of our people in a bad posture. In an attempt to falsify facts, Radio France International spoke of the crimes committed by the two camps, by recalling Abeche in the case of the Transitional National Union Government. In fact, Amnesty International has never mentioned this so-called case. The humanitarian organization just mentioned massacres of civilians by the FAN, not soldiers. Now that Amnesty International has broken the ice to inform the international community of the tortures, the assassinations, and arbitrary detentions which the FAN continues to perpetrate every day in order to try to establish the bloody dictatorship, we want to let this organization

know that we have eyewitnesses to Habre's charnels and that it can contact these eyewitnesses at any time. It can also ask the French troops who met a truckload of prisoners doomed for the gallows. Finally, it can go and inspect the charnels at (Bilezi), (Djermaya), (Dougui-Lagoua), and (Anbig).

GABON

French Cooperation Minister Arrives on Visit

AB131630 Dakar PANA in French 1530 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Libreville, 13 Oct (AGP-GABON/PANA) — Christian Nucci, French minister of cooperation and development, arrived Thursday early in the morning in Libreville for a 4-day visit to Gabon. Mr Nucci, who will be received on Friday by Gabonese President Omar Bongo, was welcomed on arrival by Gabonese Minister of Defense Julien Mpouho Epigat and French ambassador to Gabon Pierre Dabezies. On his arrival, the French minister of cooperation indicated that the object of his visit to Gabon is to "reactivate a certain number of proposals and

applications that have been presented to his ministry." Mr Nucci also hinted that despite the budgetary measures imposed on France because of the difficult economic situation, the cooperation budget will be raised by more than 12 percent and that of the Aid and Cooperation Fund will be raised by more than 14 percent. "These efforts show how France is anxious to help in development efforts and also act in such a way that there is total reconciliation between its speeches and its actions," he added.

Mr Nucci will have four rounds of talks Thursday morning with Mrs Honorine Dossou Naki, secretary of state at the Ministry of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Mr Louis Gaston Mayila, minister of national education; Mr Jules Bourdes Ogouliguende, minister of state for higher education, scientific research, and environmental protection, and he will finally hold talks in the afternoon with the Union of French Technical assistants in Gabon. During his stay, Mr Nucci will also visit Haut-Ogooue and Ogooue-Maritime Provinces (southeast and central-east of the country) where he will visit mine complexes of Moanda and Mounana, and the ELF oil installations at Port Gentil.

GHANA

Rawlings Asks Collective Action by OAU Members *AB131840 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Oct 83*

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has emphasized that the opportunity must be created to educate Africans to ensure that the much-needed cooperation between OAU member states will have impact on the people. He noted that many of the burdens on African countries can be reduced if they can be tackled collectively. Flight Lt Rawlings made these remarks today when he received a special message from President Sekou Toure of Guinea. It was delivered by the Guinean ambassador to Ghana, Mr Cherif Diallo, at the Castle, Osu. Chairman Rawlings declared that Africans have the will power. What is needed now is to organize the mechanisms to achieve their aims.

Speaking to newsmen later, Mr Diallo hoped the message would help strengthen the already-cordial relations between Ghana and Guinea. The two countries, he said, have played similar political and historical roles on the continent. The envoy said the current revolutionary process Ghana is passing through has caused the need for the two countries to come closer. He regretted that the OAU has not yet achieved its goals. The envoy stressed the need for a meaningful intra-African cooperation in economic, military, and cultural fields. For example, he said, a common currency for business transactions will go a long way to enhance their economies.

Foreign Secretary Addresses UNGA Session *AB131905 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Oct 83*

[Text] The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, has emphasized that Ghana will, if necessary, perform her international revolutionary duty of fighting alongside freedom fighters and frontline states facing the menace of apartheid. Addressing the UN General Assembly, he said as long as apartheid exists and Namibia's independence is frustrated, so must the liberation struggle continue. Where reason fails, force is the answer.

Dr Asamoah pledged that Ghana would provide all possible assistance to freedom fighters of Southern African until victory is achieved. He said Africans must blame themselves for allowing imperialism to manipulate them. Ghana refuses to accept as inevitable the manner in which some African countries aid external forces in realizing the experience of influence and strategic interests on the continent. This is a manifestation of the degree of psychological havoc imperialism has wrought in Africa.

The secretary cited the situations in Chad, Western Sahara, the Horn of Africa, and Southern Africa, and said one sees the mentality that allows for manipulation of Africans by external forces. He said a negotiated solution satisfactory to the different factions in Chad is the only viable policy. On Western Sahara, Dr Asamoah repeated the OAU's call for immediate cease-fire and negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario Front.

These should lead to a referendum under the auspices of the OAU with assistance from the UN.

Dr Asamoah said Ghana will continue to play a modest role through the UN interim force in Lebanon to maintain what peace and security is possible in Lebanon and elsewhere in the Middle East.

The country will, however, like to see a serious attempt to effect a comprehensive settlement that means peace and security for the people of the region, taking into account the legitimate interests of Palestinians and of the state of Israel.

Cases Involving Military Given Priority *AB131850 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Oct 83*

[Text] The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has directed that all cases before the public tribunal involving military personnel should be given priority over all other cases and dealt with speedily.

Meanwhile, the force commander, Major General Arnold Guainoo, has directed that with immediate effect all commanding officers are to assume personal and direct responsibility over the apprehension, investigation, and conclusive disposal within 8 days of all offenses alleged to have been committed by military personnel under their command. Cases beyond their jurisdiction should be referred to the special military tribunal or the public tribunal without delay.

NIGERIA

Italian Firm Awarded Oil Refinery Contract *AB131740 Paris AFP in English 1626 GMT 13 Oct 83*

[Text] Lagos, Oct 13 (AFP) — An Italian firm, Snamprogetti, has been awarded a 30 million naira (about 40 million dollars) contract for the expansion of one of Nigeria's three oil refineries in mid-west state of Bendel, a source close to the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), said here today.

The source said that the contract, which covers the expansion and modification of the refinery, would increase the plant's production capacity by 25 percent to about 125,000 barrels per day (BPD). The Italian firm, which is an associate of the Home Emi Group, built the original complex and was expected to complete the expansion work in 1985. A similar programme, known as "de-bottlenecking," is said to be going on in the northern Kaduna refinery, and this was being executed by a Japanese firm, Chiyoda, the source said.

According to the source, the programme, which is covered by the fourth national development plan (1981/85), will increase Nigeria's domestic refining capacity by 35,000 barrels per day.

The country's three refineries have a capacity of 260,000 BPD but domestic consumption in 1983 is estimated at 8.45 million metric tonnes. Nigeria's crude is partly refined abroad.

THE GUARDIAN Says U.S. Power 'Edge' Gone

AB131555 Lagos International Service in English 1430 GMT
13 Oct 83

[Press review]

[Excerpt] *The Guardian* discusses Mr Ronald Reagan's involvement in world issues and points out that gone are the days when America had an indisputable edge in the power game. Highlighting the part America played in fueling tension in warring countries, the paper wonders who made that country a policeman over other countries. In view of this, *The Guardian* wants Mr Reagan to understand that true world leadership should include a concise global view of world issues, lessening world tensions, and the promotion of an atmosphere of peace.

Commentary Backs Negotiations in Chad

AB131600 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Last week, 38 African heads of state armed with invitation cards from President Francois Mitterrand went to Vittel in eastern France in search of a possible solution to the Chadian crisis. One important thing about the Vittel meeting is that it was not organized by the OAU but by the French Government, thousands of kilometers away from the center of the problem in Africa. The summit not only failed to resolve the crisis; it called on the same OAU, which it had perhaps unwittingly tried to malign, to be resolutely committed to bringing peace to Chad. What an irony!

There are two lessons to be learned. Firstly, there are some forces in the Western world who still believe that Africans are not capable of resolving issues amicably among themselves. And secondly that some African leaders unconsciously lend credence to this notion by sometimes giving in too easily to pressures from outside influence who always want African decisions to go their own way.

The question then arises as to whether in accepting the French invitation to discuss such a vital African problem far away from Africa, the Franco-African leaders have given up hope that an African solution to the Chadian problem is no longer possible. If so, what made them believe that a French-sponsored solution was visible either, given the fact that dissent by some OAU members, who seem to be preventing such solution as at now, is still prevalent among the Franco-African leaders who attended the Vittel summit. No doubt, President Mitterrand was apparently haunted by possible criticisms of his action when he told a news conference in Vittel that the meeting was not intended to replace the annual summit of the OAU.

It is, however, noteworthy that the summit failed to agree on a statement in which most delegates had wanted to thank France for having stopped the fighting in Chad and ostensibly promoted peace by sending in several thousands of troops in support of government forces against the Libyan-backed rebels. Now that France has failed in her efforts to impose a French solution to the

problem in Chad, the best thing for the African countries to do is to now go back to the OAU and give it their full support to bring about peace in that strife-torn African country.

As President Shehu Shagari rightly put it, efforts to bring the various factions in Chad to a negotiating table should be the concern of African leaders. In this connection, the OAU should reconvene and consider the Nigerian leader's five-point program — occupation forces, the presence of an observer force made up of OAU member countries, an interim government as a first step toward a solution for peace in Chad, as well as negotiations between all the factions, and an election to choose the form of government the people desire. Anything short of this will prolong the sufferings of the Chadians and give outside influence a chance to profit from their misfortunes.

UPPER VOLTA**Captain Sankara Skeptical About Vittel Summit**

PM121114 Paris Le Monde in French 7 Oct 83 p 4

[Laurent Zecchini report: "Captain Sankara's Surprise"]

[Text] Basically, Captain Sankara is not far from thinking that the Vittel African summit was a little frustrating for those, like him, who had many things to say. That was probably the reason for the press conference which he held on Wednesday, 5 October. The Upper Volta head of state, a newcomer to the international stage, did not know exactly what a Franco-African summit might be like. When invited he came, "out of politeness." Now he knows....

The press, he remarked, said that it was a "partial success." Does a partial success, he asked with mock naivety, mean a "partial failure?" No, no, it was a "complete success!" Because this conference "made it possible to see that some notions are old-fashioned and that African problems must be solved among Africans." The "leader of the Upper Volta revolution" also asked with surprise: How is it that, in a legal framework like the OAU, it is so difficult to bring together the African heads of state — "who alone are concerned" — whereas a meeting like Vittel — which demonstrated its "complete inability to solve our own problems" — attracts many heads of state!

Of course there are "very positive points," like the fact of "having an opportunity to meet each other," but, really, Capt Sankara was astonished: "What is the purpose of this kind of conference?" When he has "found the answer," he will say what he thinks. But had he not already answered the question? The National Revolutionary Council chairman's position is essentially clear: The Chad crisis can only be solved by the Chadians. "It is Africa's enemies who are encouraging particular foreign interventions." Details were requested, but Capt Sankara dodged the issue again: He carefully weighed his words and his allusions; not too much, and not too little. As for the "unpublished statement" on Chad, Capt Sankara "rejected" it because of at least one matter of "principle": "Such a conference has no power to deal with such a serious problem." If a statement was necessary, he added, there should have been another one on the "Angolan crisis."

What about Franco-Upper Voltan relations? Capt Sankara again dipped into his infinite capacity for surprise: Why is the French so concerned about them? It is starting to make him worried: Before 4 August (the date of the coup d'etat), he pointed out, nobody was so worried. Those relations have always "run smoothly." That is proved by military cooperation: Immediately after 17 May (the date on which Capt Sankara was arrested), France delivered "very large quantities of arms to Upper Volta." On 4 August, he said with a smile, we found "very sound military cooperation...."

What about Libya? The head of state pretended to grow angry: Yes, we have relations with Libya, "as a sovereign state has relations with another sovereign state.... People would like us to think that in so doing we are suffering from a shameful disease!" What about the Libyan revolution? "We have not placed any order and, in any case, we would not be able to pay the bill!" Moreover, "an aware and consistent revolutionary cannot contemplate organizing revolution in another country." This means that the Upper Voltan revolution is not "exportable" either. Indeed, it is even "forbidden to export it"; it is "a product for local consumption." It is easier to understand Capt Sankara's surprise: He noticed in Vittel that humor is not a head of state's quality.

Lipad Leader Denies Organization Dissolved

AB131552 Paris AFP in English 1254 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, Oct 13 (AFP) — The leader of Upper Volta's Patriotic League for Development (LIPAD), an organisation which has eight members or sympathisers among the 20 members of the country's new leftwing regime, has denied a report that it has been dissolved. In a statement published by the governmental weekly *Carrefour Africain*, Amidou Coulibaly said that a proclamation dissolving all political parties, made by the National Revolutionary Council which seized power here on August 4, in no way concerned LIPAD. Mr Coulibaly was responding to an article in the same weekly last month saying that LIPAD was a "clandestine political party" which had been dissolved along with all other existing political organisations. He described LIPAD as a "mass democratic anti-imperialist organisation." LIPAD has been generally presented by observers as a Marxist organisation.

The head of the ruling Revolutionary Council, Captain Thomas Sankara, who was prime minister in the previous military regime, was sacked from that post in May when the authorities accused LIPAD of seeking power in collaboration with him. The organisation has many members among the Voltan Trade Union Confederation (CSV) led by Soumane Toure.

ANGOLA

Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly

MB131231 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Report from New York by Carolina Serqueira]

[Text] At the 38th session of the UN General Assembly Comrade Paulo Teixeira Jorge, a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, made an important speech in which he examined in depth the main problems facing the world and alerted the international community to the difficult situation being experienced in southern Africa, where the Pretoria racist regime is carrying out constant attacks against the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola.

Comrade Paulo Jorge also spoke about the role played by the United Nations in the search for just and adequate solutions to the serious problems facing the international community. He underlined that the 38th session of the UN General Assembly was being held at a critical period during which the international situation had deteriorated seriously, to the point of threatening humanity. On the difficult international situation, about which the People's Republic of Angola has never stopped expressing its (concern), [passage indistinct].

Jorge To Make 'Technical' Stopover in Portugal

AB131615 Luanda ANGOP in French 1330 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Luanda, 13 Oct (ANGOP) — Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Paulo Jorge will on his way back from New York today make a technical stopover in Lisbon during which he will hold talks with his Portuguese counterpart Jaime Gama, an Angolan Foreign Affairs Ministry communique announced. This meeting between the two men, the communique said, is going to be held at the initiative of the Portuguese foreign minister. This statement from the Angolan Foreign Affairs Ministry thus refutes information published by the Portuguese new agency, ANOP, to the effect that the Angolan foreign minister was as of today going to begin a 48-hour official visit to Portugal at the invitation of the Portuguese Foreign Ministry.

Cuban Attorney General Departs After Visit

AB131700 Luanda ANGOP in French 1400 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Luanda, 13 October (ANGOP) — Idalberto Quintana Ladron de Guevara, attorney general of the Republic of Cuba, left Luanda yesterday evening at the end of a 6-day visit to the People's Republic of Angola at the invitation of his Angolan counterpart, Antero de Abreu. Idalberto Quintana Ladron de Guevara held talks again yesterday with Antero de Abreu before meeting Henriques Santos (Onambwe), secretary general of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party for state and judicial affairs. During his stay in Angola the attorney general of the Republic of Cuba had a meeting with Diogenes Boavida, Angolan minister of justice, and was also received by Bernardo

de Sousa, first secretary of the People's Assembly. He also visited Huila Province in southern Angola.

ANGOP Welcomes Andropov Criticism of U.S.

AB101920 Luanda ANGOP in French 1400 GMT 10 Oct 83

[ANGOP commentary: "Africa Has a Role To Play in the Struggle for Peace"]

[Text] Luanda, 10 October (ANGOP) — Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, denounced a few days ago the bellicose and adventurist policy of the present American Administration and said it represents a serious threat to peace. The Soviet leader made this assertion in a statement addressed to his people and to the people of the world as well as the political leaders of states, a statement in which he notes the unprecedented increase in the bellicose potential of the USA and the intensification of its hostility toward all countries which reject the Washington dictatorship.

The opportune and well-founded denunciation by the leader of the Supreme Soviet refers to the widening of the North American presence thousands of kilometers away from its territory, direct armed intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, the aggravation of the tense climate in Europe, Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Central America, and even the extension of the arms race to space. Andropov even doubts whether Washington has a minimum of common sense since it fails to stop where a thinking person would normally stop. At the same time as it is adopting this bellicose stand, Washington has embarked on a campaign of lies against the USSR and socialism in general as a social system. This campaign is aimed at making ideological contradictions have an impact on interstate relations. This is an absurd and inadmissible position in the nuclear age because, as the Soviet leader pointed out, the transformation of the ideological struggle into a military clash would be very costly for the whole of humanity.

Yuriy Andropov also spoke of the danger of a nuclear war which could put an end to life on the earth, but he said he was convinced that humanity is not destined to disappear since, he added, it is a duty and a real possibility to put an end to the arms race. To this end, we must struggle coherently for the maintenance and consolidation of peace, for detente, for an end to the arms race, and for the broadening and strengthening of cooperation between states, the common aspirations of all peoples. This struggle immediately includes a solution to the most acute problem, the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe. This problem, which apparently does not concern Africans directly, constitutes, however, a threat to the whole continent with unforeseeable consequences.

The present American Administration's intention to install Pershing II ballistic missiles and long-range cruise missiles in Western Europe, even against the wishes of the majority of the people in Western Europe, represents not only a danger for the continent but also constitutes a radical and hostile first step against the people of the Middle East and of African countries north of the equator, which fall within the range of these massive extermination instruments. If, meanwhile, we recall the nuclear cooper-

ation existing between a few Western powers and racist South Africa, — cooperation which serves as an instrument of imperialist domination in the southern part of the continent — we will see the true dimension of the consequences for the people of Africa of the American refusal to contribute toward a SALT solution.

Added to this problem is the presence in the Indian Ocean of the U.S. rapid intervention force and the extreme vulnerability of the continent in the face of these two types of threats. It is needless to recall that Africa is the continent that is most deprived of any type of antinuclear defense. The struggle for peace is indeed an important element in the overall emancipation of African people, and it is only when this fact is taken into account that we can join together all efforts in the struggle for the survival of humanity itself. As the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet said, to unite humanity and shape U.S. policy at the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, material resources used senselessly in the arms race must be channeled elsewhere while the inexhaustible creative abilities of man must be revealed. In order for all this to be made concrete, one must possess military strength and through the joint efforts of all, prevent the world from falling into an abyss.

UNITA Bases in Benguela, Huambo Destroyed

*MB140753 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 14 Oct 83*

[Text] Five more counterrevolutionaries have been killed by the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] 3-4 October in operations carried out in Benguela and Huambo Provinces. During the operations, the Angolan Army destroyed 2 enemy camps, captured 12 UNITA bandits, and seized several South African-made military items. FAPLA also released 31 members of the public and retrieved about 70 head of cattle that the counterrevolutionaries had stolen from the members of the public of Benguela Province. The victorious actions of the Angolan Armed Forces were carried out in areas of Mungo, Bela Vista, and Quingenge in Huambo Province, and Balombo and Caibambo in Benguela Province.

LESOTHO

Spokesman Disputes RSA Statement on ANC Refugees

*MB131655 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT
13 Oct 83*

[Text] A spokesman for the Lesotho Government today dismissed as a deliberate distortion of the facts a report in *The New York Times* quoting the South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, as saying that Lesotho was on the verge of expelling 1,400 ANC-linked refugees from Lesotho. The spokesman said the statement was only a propaganda-seeking ploy, because the South African foreign minister knew fully well that there were only 512 ANC refugees in Lesotho, of which South Africa only knew of 22 [as heard], as the demands list submitted to Lesotho showed. The spokesman added that Lesotho had no intention of expelling any refugees, as the Lesotho Government (?had no

proof) that any refugees had violated their conditions of asylum in this country.

Mr Pik Botha was quoted as saying that South Africa was determined to force the ANC out of all neighboring countries, stating that there was no compromise over this, as there was no compromise on the Cuban withdrawal from Angola. The article further states that Swaziland has fallen into line with South African demands by effectively neutralizing the ANC.

Commenting on the above, the government spokesman said that Mr Botha could very well try to force the ANC out of the neighboring territories and probably succeed, but he did not seem to be succeeding in forcing the ANC out of South Africa itself, as recent ANC bombings within that country indicate. It does not seem, the spokesman added, that the South African (?Government will be able to rid) South Africa of the ANC, as the escalation of the policy of apartheid as evidenced by the so-called new constitutional dispensation was met by the equal escalation of the ANC's determined efforts to liberate South Africa from racist oppression.

Food Aid Distributed; Mofeli Remarks Reported

*MB131714 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT
13 Oct 83*

[Text] The self-styled leader of the United Democratic Party [UDP] and former member of the National Assembly, Mr C.D. Mofeli, is reported in the South African press as appealing to the international community to stop supplying Lesotho with relief aid, such as food intended to relieve drought-stricken Basotho families from hunger. In a report, Mr Mofeli said that the international community (?should not support) the Basotho nation.

Meanwhile, the prime minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, has set into motion a nationwide distribution machinery intended to ensure that relief food reaches needy families throughout the nation. He has asked chiefs and development committees to supply names of needy families without discrimination. Dr Jonathan has also instructed the relevant ministries to prepare an up-to-date list of further requirements that the nation needs as the result of a prolonged drought.

Mr Mofeli was recently expelled from the Lesotho National Assembly for having justified the brutal South African Defense Force attack on Lesotho on 9 December 1982. Twelve Basotho men, women, and children were killed in the raid, and so were (?some) members of the South African refugee community in Maseru. Most of those who were (?murdered by) the South African Defense Force were killed in their sleep.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Calls for Western Stance Against Apartheid

*PM121009 [Editorial Report] Amsterdam De Volkskrant in
Dutch 8 October 1983 carries on page 5 a 1,000-word Janny*

Groen interview with visiting Mozambique President Samora Machel, who voices criticism of the West's reluctance to implement a total boycott of South Africa to help to end apartheid, which he describes as "the white fascism." He calls for an agreed stance on apartheid by the United States, Europe, Canada, and Australia like the joint reaction to Nazism during World War II. Machel makes light of the Mozambique Resistance Movement, which was not, he says, the reason why he cancelled a planned visit to Europe last year. Commenting on the suggestion that Mozambique, disappointed over the lack of aid from the Eastern bloc, is watering down its revolution in an approach to the West, Machel says that there is no deviation from the original revolutionary line, although there may have been adaptations to deal with actual existing problems. Machel also reproaches Europeans with expecting too much too quickly, pointing out that after 500 years of colonial rule much needs to be created from scratch. "You view Africa too much through European eyes," Machel says.

Reportage on Machel Visit to Yugoslavia

For reportage on the visit by President Samora Machel to Yugoslavia, including his meetings with SFRY President Mika Spiljak and LCY Central Committee Presidium President Dragoslav Markovic, see the Yugoslavia section of the 14 October Eastern Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Steel Project Protocol Signed With Portugal

MB131158 *Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese*
0800 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, Mozambique's minister of foreign affairs, and the Portuguese industry minister signed a cooperation protocol connected particularly with the iron and steel sectors in Lisbon yesterday. The protocol defines the guiding principles for cooperation to be established between the two countries for the building and operation of a training center within the framework of the Mozambique iron and steel project.

Soviet Muslim Delegation Arrives in Maputo

MB140731 *Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese*
1700 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] A Soviet delegation of Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan arrived in Maputo today at the invitation of the Mozambique Islamic Council. The three-member delegation is led by Abdulgani Abdullayev, deputy chairman of the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The Soviet religious officials have come to our country to hold talks with the Mozambique Islamic community and to seek possible paths for future cooperation. Abdulgani Abdullayev said on his arrival that he felt honored to be visiting our country. He recalled that his religious denomination has always stood by Frelimo back to the days of armed struggle of national liberation. The Soviet delegation was received at the airport by Abubacar Mussa Ismael, secretary general of the Mozambique Islamic Council.

General Reports Inhambane 'Bandits' in Flight

MB140312 *Maputo in English to Southern Africa* 1800 GMT
13 Oct 83

[Text] The military commander of Inhambane Province in southern Mozambique, Major General Domingos Fondo, has said the South African-backed bandits are in disorganized flight in most of the areas where they had set up their camps. Speaking to the Maputo newspaper *Noticias*, which will publish the interview tomorrow, Gen Fondo said the situation has improved considerably and for several months the enemy has been on the defensive. Gen Fondo said the bandits had chosen to set up their camps in zones where important economic projects were planned. This is understandable since the bandits are directed by the South African racist regime, whose objective is to destroy economic infrastructure, destabilize the country, and sabotage its economic development, Gen Fondo said.

He said the political commissars of Mozambique battalions and companies are staying in the areas previously affected by bandit activity in order to reorganize the life of the people there. Gen Fondo said during the offensive against the bandits in Inhambane many people — men and women, young and old — had enlisted to join the army or the people's militias. In the towns and in the countryside, there were now thousands of people learning to defend themselves by taking part in joint political and military courses organized by the Army. Gen Fondo also stressed the importance of the destruction of the main bandit base in Inhambane at Tome 6 weeks ago, as well as other important camps in the districts of Vilanculo and Mabote.

Resistance Movement Communique Reports Operations

MB101419 (*Clandestine*) *Voice of Mozambique National Resistance in Portuguese to Mozambique* 0400 GMT
10 Oct 83

[War communique issued by the General Staff of the Mozambique Resistance Movement — date not given]

[Text] Sofala Province: On 27 August a military vehicle belonging to the Machel troops hit a mine in the (Macolcocho) area along national road No 1. The vehicle was completely destroyed. On 2 September 1983 we attacked the Machel enemy troops in the Barira area. The Frelimo soldiers fled after suffering a number of casualties and left behind a large quantity of military articles. On 13 September 1983 our glorious forces ambushed an enemy column on national road No 1 between (Muchungue) and (Mucheuche). The Frelimo soldiers fled in disarray, and our fighters captured four B-10 cannon shells, five 80-mm mortar shells, seven RPG-7 rockets, and a large quantity of military articles and equipment. One Machel soldier was killed during this action. On 19 September 1983 we ambushed an enemy column coming (?toward the bridge) over the (Mungua) River in the (Jebusse) area. Confronted by our fire, the enemy was forced to retreat after suffering heavy casualties in terms of men killed and wounded. On 19 September 1983 the fighters of the Mozambique Resistance Movement attacked Machel troops who came from Vila Paiva and were stationed at (Mucoza). Another seven Frelimo soldiers were killed during this action. We

captured two AK-47's, two RPG's, a Chirico-type weapon, eight 80-mm shells, one pistol, one 75-mm cannon shell, one MGG ammunition belt, and two RPG ammunition belts. The surviving enemies fled in disarray. On 23 September 1983 we clashed with Machel troops in the Buzi area. The enemy received heavy blows and was forced to flee. We captured one AK-47 weapon, nine RPG-7 rockets, and many other military articles. On 29 September 1983, to make sure that the date did not pass by without observing Machel's birthday, our heroic fighters once again cut the power supply to the city of Beira.

Inhambane Province: On 23 September 1983 we clashed with the Machel troops in the [words indistinct] lake area. The Machel troops fled in disarray after suffering three dead. Our fighters captured one HPK weapon, one AK-47, two RPG-7 rockets, and a large quantity of military articles.

Gaza Province: On 18 August 1983 an enemy military vehicle coming from Maqueze toward Changanine hit a mine planted by our fighters in the (Mucusso) area. Seven Machel soldiers were killed, and the vehicle was completely destroyed. On 11 September 1983 at about 1100 our forces attacked Machel troops on their way to Maqueze from Nalazi. The Frelimo soldiers fled in disarray leaving behind a large quantity of war materiel. Finally, on 21 September 1983 we attacked the Machel troops between (Change) and (Mussumbane). We inflicted heavy blows on the enemy, who fled to (Magombe).

War and death to the enemies of the people. The struggle continues.

SOUTH AFRICA

Foreign Minister Rejects Lesotho Allegations

MB131936 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and information, Mr Pik Botha, has sent a letter to the secretary general of the United Nations, Dr Perez de Cuellar, answering allegations made against South Africa by the Lesotho minister of foreign affairs in a letter to Dr Perez de Cuellar last month. In his letter, which is to be circulated at the United Nations, Mr Botha said South Africa had never applied selective economic sanctions against Lesotho nor had it enforced an arms embargo. He said that measures to control the entry of people into South Africa had had to be tightened up, but this had been done because of well-founded fears about the activities of certain subversive anti-South African elements in Lesotho.

Mr Botha said that for the same security reasons a consignment of arms destined for Lesotho had not been released from a South African port of entry. He said that the Government of Lesotho had been informed that the border control measures would be relaxed and the arms released if South Africa's concern about security could be removed. He said that the Lesotho Government had taken certain steps which had led to an improvement in the situation.

Minister Decries Religion as Referendum Issue

MB131015 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The minister of internal affairs, Mr F.W. de Klerk, says the deepest Christian sentiments of the Afrikaner and of the Christian in general, are being bandied about in the political arena in a reckless manner, and this must stop. He says it is extremely disturbing that religion has become a controversial issue in the referendum campaign. Mr de Klerk was taking part in a television program on the controversy surrounding comments made by the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, at a meeting in Johannesburg on Monday.

Referring to obstacles to unity in Afrikaner circles, Dr Treurnicht said unity was not possible if one section of the nation recognized the sovereignty of Christ and another rejected it. Mr de Klerk said the government believed that it was of the utmost importance that the Afrikaner's religion should be respected at all costs. He said that it was not necessary for people to abuse one another when they did not agree politically. Mr de Klerk said those people who judged others by their religious beliefs were playing a dangerous game.

In an interview with our political correspondent to obtain clarity on his remarks, Dr Treurnicht said the Conservative Party believed that it made the fulfillment of a Christian life illogical if people who followed an Eastern religion were brought into the structure of parliament and of the government to govern a Christian nation. Dr Treurnicht said he had not insinuated that the prime minister, the government, and those who were voting yes in the referendum held the sovereignty of Christ in contempt. Dr Treurnicht said the practical implication of a non-Christian governing a Christian nation was illogical. In reply to a question, Dr Treurnicht confirmed that he had implicated that the government was implementing a non-Christian government. He said it was also a call on his followers not to act illogically. Asked if he meant that there were people who wanted to give non-Christians a say in the government, Dr Treurnicht said that was what the whole political debate was about. Dr Treurnicht said he believed that the appointment of non-Christians would be illogical for the fulfillment of the Christian religion.

Commenting on Dr Treurnicht's remarks about the involvement of non-Christians in the new constitutional dispensation, Mr de Klerk said the present constitution contains nothing to prevent non-Christians from being part of the government. He had never heard of any objections to this. However, he said, the new constitution made provision for own decisionmaking on own affairs that concern the outlook of various groups. There was no coreponsibility on such matters. Mr de Klerk said that what did belong in this constitution and had been written into the new constitution was that Christian values should be striven for. The impression that the Christian character of the country would not be maintained in the new constitution was not true. It was a misinterpretation of what was being planned and what was possible. He said there were limits to the state's involvement in church matters. Mr de Klerk said what did belong in the new constitution was the recognition of the Almighty God, and it has been written into the proposed constitution that everybody should

strive for Christian values. He said it was not true that the Christian character of the country was not maintained in the new constitutional dispensation. Mr de Klerk said this was a misrepresentation of the intentions of the new dispensation.

Transkei Challenges RSA Action Against Squatters

*MB140758 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT
14 Oct 83*

[Text] Transkei has challenged South African Government action against western Cape squatters. The territory's consul general in Cape Town, (B.B. Sedwaba), is disputing the findings of the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) that more than 4,000 squatters from Crossroads near Cape Town are in the Cape illegally. The 4,000 were screened at the WCAB offices and told they have until the end of the week to return to Transkei. (Sedwaba) has accused the government of robbing the people of their rights. He says the Transkei Government will not allow people to be dumped in the nominally independent homeland.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Affirms Support for Liberation Struggles

*MB101027 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT
9 Oct 83*

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has reiterated Zimbabwe's unwavering commitment to and unequivocal support for the just liberation struggles being waged by the peoples of Palestine, Namibia, South Africa, and the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, SADR. Comrade Mugabe says Zimbabwe remains committed to the principles of the OAU and looks forward to a peaceful resolution of the problem of Chad by the Chadians themselves. In a message congratulating President Milton Obote on Uganda's 21st anniversary of independence, the prime minister said his government will continue working with Uganda for the social, political, and economic liberation of Africa. He calls for further consolidation of the strong friendship and solidarity between Zimbabwe and Uganda. In a similar message, the president, Comrade Canaan Banana wished President Obote good health as he leads the people of Uganda toward national development.

Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly

*MB131028 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT
13 Oct 83*

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, has accused some leading members of the UN Security Council of indifference to South Africa's continued defiance of international demands for immediate independence in Namibia. Comrade Mangwende was addressing the 38th session of the UN General Assembly in New York yesterday. [Words indistinct] lack of (?order) on the question of Namibia's decolonization has become an international scandal and a great strain to the United Nations. The minister said there is real concern that some coauthors of the UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia are wittingly or unwittingly encouraging intransigence of the

Pretoria regime. Resolution 435 calls for a cease-fire in Namibia and for UN-supervised elections. Comrade Mangwende reiterated Zimbabwe's position with regard to the linkage between the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and Namibia's independence. He called on all members of the Western Contact Group on Namibia to condemn and reject the linkage issue. He said the role of the Contact Group is critical. They must stop pampering the regime and tell it that enough is enough. The minister also reaffirmed Zimbabwe's stand on a number of global issues such as the Middle East crisis, Iran-Iraq war, the Korean [word indistinct], Afghanistan, Kampuchea, and East Timor.

Official Calls for Drought Aid Contributions

*MB131858 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT
13 Oct 83*

[Text] The government is feeding 2.1 million people every month at a cost of \$6 million. The deputy minister of labor and social services, Comrade Robert Manyika, revealed the figures when he received \$441 from workers and management of (Wallop) Engineering in Harare today. The minister said that his ministry had budgeted \$120 million for drought relief but had only received \$30 million from the government. He said the money is not enough, and Zimbabweans must, as individuals or as groups, make contributions to the drought relief program. The deputy minister thanked (?doctors), students, the Army, and other voluntary organizations for contributions to the drought relief and called on private companies to do the same.

ZAPU Official Calls for Nkomo-Mugabe Talks

*MB131950 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1429 GMT
13 Oct 83*

[Text] Harare, Oct 13, SAPA — ZAPU today called for a meeting between its leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, and Zimbabwe's prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, to end the stalemate in unity talks between the two parties. In an interview in Harare the vice-president of ZAPU, Mr Josiah Chinamano, said it was in the interest of the nation that the unity talks continued. It was, therefore, important that the prime minister should intervene to end the stalemate. "We feel Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo, as the leaders of the two parties, should meet to see how these talks can be resumed." Mr Chinamano said the statement by the minister of mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, last month that the talks had collapsed was "unfortunate," and added: "We still feel the talks should go on." Asked whether ZAPU would present new proposals if the talks resumed, Mr Chinamano said: "As indicated in our earlier statement, we made no demands to ZANU (PF)." Last month Mr Nyagumbo announced the talks had collapsed because ZAPU had made "unacceptable demands." Mr Nyagumbo, who was a member of the ZANU (PF) delegation to the talks, said ZAPU had demanded that Mr Nkomo be appointed deputy prime minister. The ZAPU delegation, he added, had also insisted on being given more Cabinet posts, that the composition of the national Army be reviewed, and that refugees in Botswana be allowed to return to Zimbabwe without being "molested." The minister said ZANU (PF) had found these demands "unacceptable."